Parole Board of Canada | Commission des libérations conditionnelles du Canada

PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORT 2012-2013

Canada

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT vii
HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012/13 viii
INTRODUCTION 1
THE YEAR AT A GLANCE 2
CONTEXT 2
LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES 5
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD 6

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT 7
OFFENDER POPULATION 7
OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS 7
FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES 11
FEDERAL ADMISSIONS 16
FEDERAL RELEASES 19
REVIEWS 23

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS 26
CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS 26
TEMPORARY ABSENCE 26
DAY PAROLE 28
FULL PAROLE 31
STATUTORY RELEASE 34
DETENTION 36
LONG-TERM SUPERVISION 38
APPEALS 39
CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE 44
TIME UNDER SUPERVISION 44
CONVICTIONS 46
OUTCOME 48
POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION 61

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY 63
INFORMATION SERVICES TO VICTIMS 63
OBSERVERS AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS 64

VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS 64
ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY 64

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS 65
RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM 65
DECISION TRENDS 65
PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME 66
CLEMENCY PROGRAM 67

INTERNAL SERVICES 68
PBC REFERENCE LEVELS 68
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT 69

APPENDIX 70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Federal Offender Population (as of April 14, 2013) 7
Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations 8
Figure 3. Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Offender Populations (as of April 14, 2013) 8
Figure 4. Federal Conditional Release Population 9
Figure 5. The Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations by Aboriginal and Race (as of April 14, 2013) 9
Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population 11
Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Population 12
Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population 13
Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population 14
Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population 15
Figure 11. Federal Admissions to Institutions 17
Figure 12. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal between 2008/09 and 2012/13(%) 18
Figure 13. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods 19
Figure 14. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods 20
Figure 15. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Schedule II Offences 20
Figure 16. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Non-Scheduled Offences 21
Figure 17. Federal Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Discretionary Release 22
Figure 18. Federal and Provincial Reviews 23
Figure 19. Federal Pre-Release Reviews 24
Figure 20. Federal and Provincial Reviews Delayed 25
Figure 21. Temporary Absence Decisions and Approval/Authorization Rates 26
Figure 22. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Parole 29
Figure 23. Federal Regular Day Parole Grant Rates (%) 29
Figure 24. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole 32
Figure 25. Federal Regular Full Parole Grant Rates (%) 32
Figure 26. Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Compared to the Number of Releases on Statutory Release 34
Figure 27. Long-Term Supervision Population 38
Figure 28. Federal Appeal Decisions in 2012/13 42
Figure 29. Average Lengths of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2008/09 to 2012/13) 44
Figure 30. Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type 46
Figure 31. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders 47
Figure 32. Successful Completion Rates for Federal Conditional Release 49
Figure 33. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Federal Conditional Release 50
Figure 34. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release 50
Figure 35. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release 51
Figure 36. Successful Completion Rates for Provincial Parole 52
Figure 37. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Provincial Parole 52
Figure 38. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole 53
Figure 39. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole 53

Figure 40. Revocation Rates for Federal Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences on Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2012/13) 57
Figure 41. Comparison of Revocation Rates for Offenders on Federal Full Parole between 1994/95 and 2012/13 57
Figure 42. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release by Offence Type 59
Figure 43. Successful Completion Rates for Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence 60
Figure 44. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence (as of March 31, 2013) 61
Figure 45. The Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate 10 to 15 years after Sentence Completion* (%) 62
Figure 46. Parole Board of Canada Contacts with Victims 63
Figure 47. Observers at Parole Board of Canada Hearings 64
Figure 48. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications 65
Figure 49. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate 66
Figure 50. PBC Reference Levels 68

ACRONYMS USED IN THIS REPORT

APR	Accelerated Parole Review
APRI	Accelerated Parole Review-Initial
CCRA	*Corrections and Conditional Release Act*
CRA	*Criminal Records Act*
CRIMS	Conditional Release Information Management System
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
DP	Day Parole
ETA	Escorted Temporary Absence
FP	Full Parole
GSS	General Social Survey
LTSO	Long-Term Supervision Order
OMS	Offender Management System
PBC	Parole Board of Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SR	Statutory Release
TA	Temporary Absence
UAL	Unlawfully-at-Large
UTA	Unescorted Temporary Absence
WED	Warrant Expiry Date

NOTE TO THE READER:

Data and information for this report came from numerous sources:

- Conditional release data was extracted from CRIMS and OMS.
- The Clemency and Record Suspension Division provided record suspension and clemency information.
- Financial information was provided by Financial Services.
- The Human Resources Division provided human resources information on staff and the Board Member Secretariat provided information on Board members.

Minor variances may occur when presenting percentage statistics as a result of rounding.

The snapshot of the offender population was taken on April 14, 2013, to ensure all year-end data had been entered into OMS.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2012/13

0.4% increase in the total federal offender population. The federal incarcerated population increased 2.3% (to 14,744), while the federal conditional release population decreased 2.7% (to 8,500) compared to 2011/12.

18,941 reviews conducted by the Board. The number of federal reviews increased 23% (to 18,205) and the number of provincial reviews decreased 13% (to 736) compared to 2011/12.

5,060 day parole release decisions. The number of federal day parole release decisions increased 9% (to 4,610), while the number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased 15% (to 450) compared to 2011/12.

68% grant rate for federal day parole, three percentage points higher than the previous year.

48% grant rate for provincial day parole, seven percentage points higher than the previous year.

3,838 full parole release decisions. The number of federal full parole release decisions increased 10% (to 3,491), while the number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased 21% (to 347) compared to 2011/12.

29% grant rate for federal full parole, six percentage points higher than the previous year.

29% grant rate for provincial full parole, one percentage point lower than the previous year.

2,309 residency conditions imposed on statutory release, an increase of 11% from the previous year.

366 the number of offenders in the community with long-term supervision orders on April 14, 2013.

98.4% of federal day parole supervision periods were completed without reoffending, a slight increase from the previous year.

96.5% of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences were completed without reoffending, a small increase from the previous year.

91.4% of statutory release supervision periods were completed without reoffending, a small increase from the previous year.

22,475 Board contacts with victims, an increase of 5% from the previous year.

3,524 observers at 1,441 PBC hearings, an increase of 26% from the previous year.

254 presentations made by victims at 140 hearings, an increase of 14% from the previous year.

6,646 the number of decisions sent from the decision registry, an increase of 22% from the previous year.

742 pardon decisions made; 82% pardons granted and 18% pardons denied.

6,238 record suspension decisions made; 97% of record suspensions were ordered and 3% of record suspensions were denied.

79 clemency cases in process.

INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board of Canada (PBC or "the Board"), as part of the criminal justice system, makes independent, quality conditional release and record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Board contributes to the protection of society by facilitating, as appropriate, the timely reintegration of offenders as law-abiding citizens.

The Board makes conditional release decisions for federal offenders, as well as for provincial offenders in provinces and territories that do not have their own provincial boards. Only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec currently have their own parole boards that make parole decisions for offenders serving sentences of less than two years.

The PBC has four programs: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services.

Conditional Release Decisions is the Board's largest program. It includes: the review of offenders' cases and the making of quality conditional release decisions, including appeals; provision of in-depth training on how to assess the risk of reoffending in order to assist Board members in the decision-making process; and coordination of program delivery throughout the Board and with the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and other key partners.

Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is the second largest program at the Board. It focuses on the provision of information to victims and other interested parties within the community, as well as coordinating victims' and other observers' attendance at PBC hearings, providing assistance to victims in preparing their victim statements and providing access to the Decision Registry.

Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, the third program at the Board, involves the review of record suspension and clemency applications and the rendering of record suspension decisions and clemency recommendations. The Record Suspension program, formerly the Pardon program, underwent substantial changes between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Internal Services, although a separate program, exists to support the Board's main activities by providing procurement, accommodation, and financial management services, as well as human resources.

Since 2010/11, the Performance Monitoring Report has been structured to reflect the Board's four programs.

The report presents information using easy to read graphs as well as text and provides links to detailed statistical tables which are found in the Appendix.

To review the Board's performance summary by strategic outcome and financial expenditures, please consult the *Department Performance Reports*.

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

CONTEXT

The Parole Board of Canada operated in a dynamic environment in 2012/13 that demanded careful assessment of criminal justice issues and community concerns to ensure alignment with the Government of Canada's outcome of a safe and secure Canada. The Board has been adapting to a series of legislative changes in the field of criminal justice, including the omnibus Bill C-10 (*Safe Streets and Communities Act*). In addition, the Board is facing an increasingly diverse offender population, a changing criminal profile, increased mental health needs of offenders, more frequent gang affiliations and longer histories of violence (CSC's *Report on Plans and Priorities 2012-13*).

Crime Rates[1]

In 2012, police-reported crime in Canada continued its declining trend: crime rates decreased three percentage points in comparison with the previous year, reaching their lowest level since the 1970s. A downward trend was reported for most offences, including property crime (-3%), drug offences (-5%), robberies (-8%) and all types of assaults.

Compared to 2011, crime rates increased in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the three territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut) in 2012. The rates either declined or remained unchanged in the remaining provinces.

Violent crime rates decreased three percentage points across the country in 2012. However, certain violent offences increased such as extortion (+11%), offences related to the use of firearms (+4%) and sexual violations against children (+3%).

The crime severity index, a measure of the severity of offences, decreased three percentage points in 2012 compared to the previous year. The crime severity index was the highest in the three territories and the lowest in Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Overall, the crime severity index decreased (-3%) in census metropolitan areas in 2012. Quebec City, Guelph and Barrie had the lowest crime severity indexes in 2012, while Regina, Saskatoon and Kelowna had the highest. The western cities, however, continued reporting a decrease in the crime severity index, except for Kelowna in 2012.

The non-violent crime severity index decreased three percentage points in 2012 compared to 2011, while the violent crime severity index decreased 5%.

The crime severity index also decreased (-6%) for criminal offences committed by youth in 2012. The most common types of youth crime were theft of $5,000 and under, mischief, possession of cannabis and common assault. In 2012, 44% of youth that were charged were charged under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Victimization rates

In addition to the Uniform Crime Survey measuring police-reported crime, the Government of Canada administers the General Social Survey every five years, collecting information on self-reported victimization on a calendar year basis. The 2009 General Social Survey, examining self-reported victimization of Canadians in 10 provinces, concluded that the rates of victimization remained relatively

[1] Statistics Canada. *Juristat* Article. *Police-Reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2012* (85-002-X). Catalogue no. 11-001-X.

stable in comparison with the previous findings in 2004[2]. Just over one quarter (26%) of Canadians over 15 years of age reported being a victim of crime in a year preceding the survey, with theft of personal property being the most common offence. Three out of ten self-reported victimizations were violent in nature.

Younger Canadians (15-24 years of age) reported higher rates of violent victimization than older Canadians (over 55 years of age), despite being more satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Older Canadians, on the other hand, were more likely to report a violent incident to the police than young Canadians (46% and 28% respectively)[3].

The 2009 survey also reported that 39% of Canadians used a crime prevention method to protect themselves from crime. The majority of Canadians who used a crime prevention method were previously victimized.

Almost a quarter of Canadians reported living in the neighborhoods, where issues of social disorder, including vandalism, drug use, prostitution and public intoxication were reported as a problem.

While the survey remarked on fluctuations in the victimization rate based on offence type, age, sex and geographical location, the majority of the public across the demographics (93%) reported feeling satisfied or somewhat satisfied with their personal safety from crime. Specifically, feeling safe meant not being afraid when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood or using public transportation, including waiting for the bus or a train after dark. Most Canadians also stated that they felt safe in their homes at night.

The rates of victimization of Aboriginal people in Canada were examined separately for Aboriginals living in the Canadian provinces and those living in the territories. According to the 2009 GSS survey, the rates of self-reported victimization among Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces continued to exceed those of the non-Aboriginal population: 37% of Aboriginal people reported being victims of crime compared to 26% of the non-Aboriginal population[4].

Forty-one percent (41%) of all the incidents self-reported by Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces were violent; sexual assaults accounted for approximately one-third of all violent incidents. Aboriginal women were three times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to report being a victim of sexual violence. Incidents involving violent spousal abuse involving an Aboriginal woman were more likely to be reported to the police compared to incidents involving a non-Aboriginal victim, partly due to a higher frequency of spousal abuse in the Aboriginal communities and more severe forms of violence and injuries (Ibid.). The findings also indicated that the severity of spousal violence had been increasing with the frequency of incidents.

The majority of all violent incidents reported by Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces were more likely to be related to alcohol or substance abuse and less likely to involve a weapon compared to violent incidents involving the non-Aboriginal population. On average, about one-third of violent incidents had been reported to the police.

The rate of victimization of Aboriginal people in the territories was 34%, slightly lower than the rate of victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 37%. However, more incidents in the territories involved violence (46%) compared to the incidents in the Canadian provinces (41%).

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[2] Brennan, S. (2011). Canadians' perceptions of personal safety and crime, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11577-eng.htm (consulted on April 8, 2013).

[3] Brennan, S. (2012). Victimization of older Canadians, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11627-eng.htm (consulted on April 8, 2013).

[4] Perreault, S. (2011). Violent victimization of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2011001/article/11415-eng.htm (consulted on April 8, 2013).

Similarly to the victimization rates of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, the majority of self-reported violent incidents of Aboriginal people in the territories were related to alcohol or drug use[5].

Public confidence in the criminal justice system

The 2009 General Social Survey demonstrated that while Canadians were satisfied overall with their safety in their own neighbourhoods; however public trust and confidence in the criminal justice system remained relatively low. The majority of Canadians (62%) believed that the level of crime in their neighbourhoods had remained the same in the last five years, while 26% believed that crime had increased.

General perceptions were that the police, the courts and the prison system were doing generally good or average job.

Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces and territories had generally favourable perceptions of the local police services in relation to aspects covered by the 2009 survey. However, they were less likely than non-Aboriginal Canadians to state that the police treated people fairly and responded promptly to calls. When compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians, Aboriginal people were less likely to have favourable opinions of the police, the courts and the prison system.

Aboriginal people across Canada, as well as the non-Aboriginal population, had less favourable opinions of the criminal courts than of the local police, particularly in relation to the duration of the process, as well as helping the victims of crime.

Previous contacts with the criminal justice system had a significant impact on how Canadians perceived the services provided by the criminal justice partners. Overall, those who had contacts with the police or the criminal courts at some point in their lives prior to the survey were more critical of them than those without personal experience.

In relation to the Parole Board of Canada, social perceptions continued to be that the system had released the wrong individuals, and conditional release programs remained a controversial issue for at least a third of Canadians. Sixty percent (60%) of Aboriginal people in the Canadian provinces, 58% of Aboriginal people in the territories, as well as 62% of non-Aboriginal Canadians stated that the prison and parole system did a good job of releasing offenders who will not commit a new crime. Slightly fewer of them agreed that the system was doing a good job supervising offenders under supervision.

[5] Perreault, S. & Mahony, T.H. (2012). Criminal victimization in the territories, 2009. *Juristat*. Statistics Canada catalogue number 85-002-X. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2012001/article/11614-eng.htm (consulted on April 8, 2013). Please note that due to methodological and data collection difficulties, a sample from Nunavut is not considered statistically representative of Nunavut's Aboriginal population.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

In 2012/13, the Government of Canada continued fulfilling its commitment to promoting a peaceful and just society by focusing on its law and order agenda. As in the previous year, 2012/13 was characterized by a series of legislative reforms in the area of criminal justice, with a special emphasis on offender accountability and responsibility, drug offences, and crimes committed against children.

At the end of 2011/12, Bill C-10 (*An Act to enact the Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act and to amend the State Immunity Act, the Criminal Code, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, the Youth Criminal Justice Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act and other Acts (Criminal Records Act) (Safe Streets and Communities Act)*) received Royal Assent. An act to amend the *CRA* came into force the same fiscal year on March 23, 2012.

An act to amend the *CCRA* came into force on June 13, 2012. The changes were as follows:

- the legal name of the National Parole Board was changed to the Parole Board of Canada;
- further references to the protection of society were made paramount in conditional release decision-making;
- "least restrictive measures" were replaced with "necessary and proportionate to support the purpose of conditional release";
- the maximum number of full-time Board members that can be appointed was increased to 60 from 45;
- day parole definition was revised to 'each night or at another specified interval';
- the waiting period for re-application for a day or full parole following a negative Board decision was increased from six months to one year;
- withdrawal of an application for parole was restricted to 14 calendar days prior to a review, unless the Board is satisfied that the reasons fall outside the offender's control;
- victim's right to present a statement at a hearing was entrenched in law, including disclosure of reasons for offender's UTA decision and a waiver;
- ETA decisions were included as part of the Decision Registry;
- periods for detention referrals were further clarified for offenders who have committed sexual offences involving a child;
- suspension of a parole or statutory release for offenders who receive new custodial sentences became automatic;
- the Board was authorized to impose residency conditions to prevent offences related to organized crime.

In addition, some of the Board's processes were transformed as a result of the 2012 budget measures, Bill C-38 (*the Jobs, Growth and Long-Term Prosperity Act*). The first year implementation measures included performing a portion of reviews by video conferencing, changing some panel reviews to office reviews and reducing the decision making quorum for certain types of reviews.

In 2012/13, a number of new crime bills (C-479, C-483, C-51, C-478 and C-54) were introduced in Parliament with a purpose to amend the *CCRA*, the *Criminal Code* and the *National Defense Act*. Additionally, the Minister of Justice announced the Government's commitment to pass a Victims' Bill of Rights later this year.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE BOARD

The federal government's law and order agenda and focus on strengthening the security of Canadians have important implications for the PBC. Newly introduced bills will have either an immediate or gradual impact on the Board's workload. The Board responded to new legislation by updating its policy and regulations and integrating them into its operations across Canada, including modifying data collection methods.

In relation to the Conditional Release Decisions program, there were a number of C-10 related provisions which affected the Board's operations in 2012/13. The majority of changes were in specific areas, such as increasing waiting periods for reapplication for parole after a negative decision, limiting offenders' ability to withdraw parole applications before the scheduled hearings, making suspension of conditional release supervision periods automatic for those who receive new custodial sentences and authorizing the Board to impose residency conditions to prevent offences related to organized crime.

Additionally, the changes to the *Criminal Code* and the *CCRA* in 2012/13 resulted in the changes, where non-violent offences, as well as several new offences, were added to Schedule I and defined as violent. Appropriate adjustments to the database and statistical tools had to be implemented.

In respect to the Conditional Release Openness and Accountability program, the implementation of a number of C-10 provisions affected the information services provided by the PBC in 2012/13. Increased public awareness and various campaigns to promote victim rights by the Government of Canada may have contributed to the increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims, victims presentations at hearings and decisions requested from the Decision Registry by victims.

The Clemency and Record Suspension Division, along with processing record suspensions applications under the new *CRA* legislation, continued processing pardon applications received before March 23, 2012 under the former *CRA* legislation.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION (Tables 1-15)

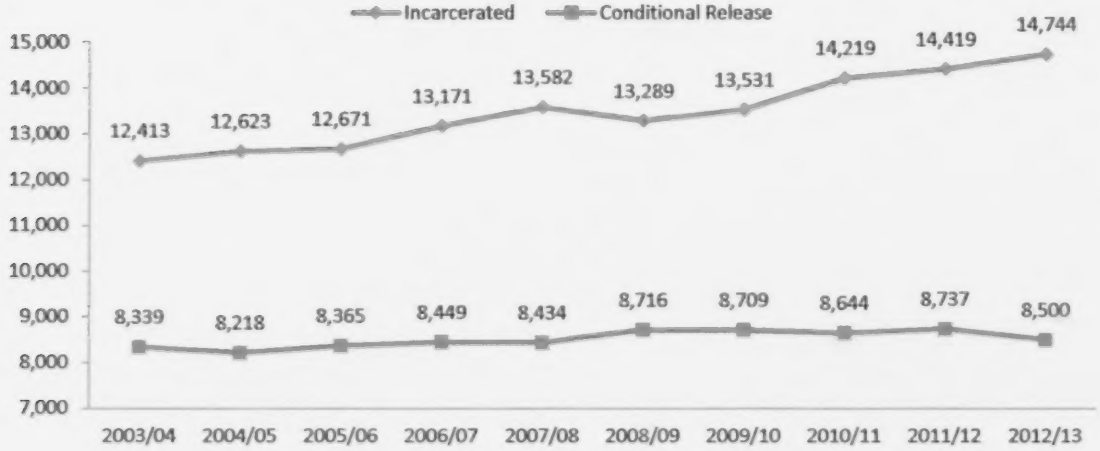
OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

The Parole Board of Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada use the following definitions in reporting offender population information to ensure consistency:

> Incarcerated: includes offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release)[6].
>
> Conditional Release: includes those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release, and those on long-term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

It is important to note that the offender population usually mirrors trends in crime rates and the crime severity index, with the effect being seen approximately two years later. While the crime rates and the crime severity index have been decreasing over the past five years, the offender population has increased. This pattern indicates that there are more complex events at play, which the crime rates analysis alone cannot sufficiently explain. Introduction of minimum mandatory sentencing, longer sentences for certain offences, and variances in admissions and releases due to legislative changes all play a role.

Figure 1. Federal Offender Population (as of April 14, 2013)



- On April 14, 2013, the total federal offender population had increased slightly to 23,244 (+0.4%) compared to the previous year (April 15, 2012). A significant increase in the federal incarcerated offender population (+2.3%) was to a large extent offset by a significant decrease in the federal conditional release population (-2.7%). As a result, the proportion of federal offenders who were incarcerated increased (to 63%) in 2012/13.

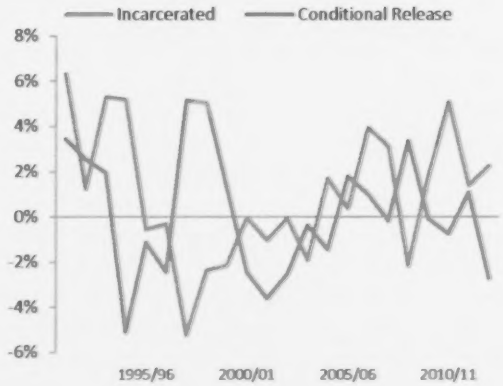
[6] Excluded from offender populations are escapees, those on bail and those who are unlawfully at large (UAL) from supervision. The tables in the appendix provide information on exclusions for the most recent year where appropriate.

- Over the ten-year period between 2003/04 and 2012/13, the federal incarcerated offender population increased 19%; the federal conditional release offender population increased 2%.

- Ten-year trends (2002/03-2012/13) indicate that the increase in the total federal offender population was driven primarily by the increase in the federal incarcerated offender population. The trends show that the federal incarcerated offender population has been increasing at a much faster pace than the federal conditional release offender population. In the last ten years, the annual increase in the federal incarcerated offender population averaged 1.9%, compared to the 0.5% annual increase in the federal conditional release offender population.

The annual increases in the federal incarcerated and conditional release populations usually mirror each other. In the 1990s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population as a rule were followed by similar increases in the federal conditional release offender population approximately three years later. In the 2000s, the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population were followed by increases in the federal conditional release population two years later. (This difference is possibly related to shorter average sentences when compared to 20 years ago). The legislative changes in 2011/12 and in 2012/13 also affected these patterns. In 2011/12, the increase in the conditional release population had been smaller than expected. And in 2012/13, the federal conditional release population decreased.

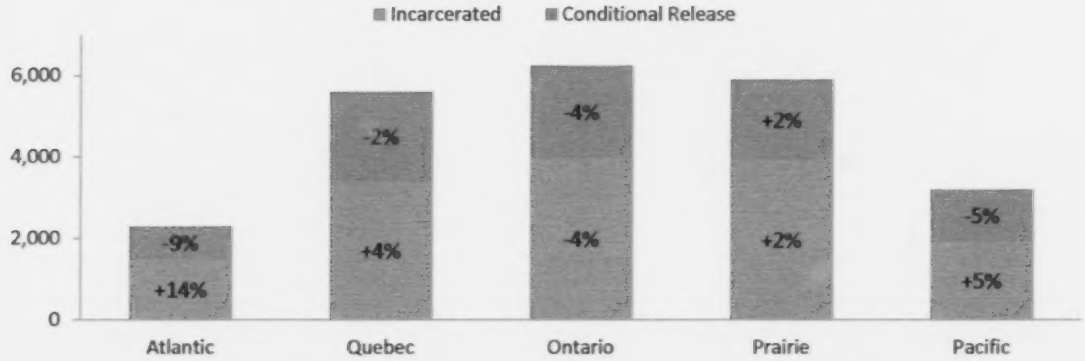
Figure 2. Annual Changes in the Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations



In 2012/13, the decrease in the conditional release population was larger than projected by the decrease in federal admissions two years earlier. As the total number of federal admissions decreased modestly (-0.2%) in 2010/11, it was expected that the federal conditional release offender population would either decrease slightly or remain relatively unchanged in 2012/13. However, the conditional release population decreased substantially (-2.7%), while the incarcerated population increased (+2.3%).

The decreases in the federal conditional release population and the increases in the federal incarcerated offender population were reported in three out of five regions.

Figure 3. Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Offender Populations (as of April 14, 2013)



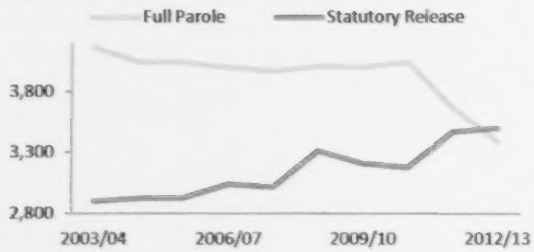
- In the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions, the federal incarcerated offender populations increased, while their federal conditional release populations decreased. In the Prairie region, both federal incarcerated and conditional release offender populations increased, while in the Ontario region, both federal incarcerated and conditional release offender populations decreased.

- In 2012/13, the total federal offender population increased in the Atlantic (+5%), Prairie (+2%), Quebec (+1%) and Pacific (+1%) regions, and decreased in the Ontario region (-4%) when compared to 2011/12.

- Across Canada, the day parole population decreased (-2.3%) in 2012/13, as did the full parole population (-7.5%), while the statutory release population increased (+1.0%) compared to the previous year. The long-term supervision population increased (+9.6%).

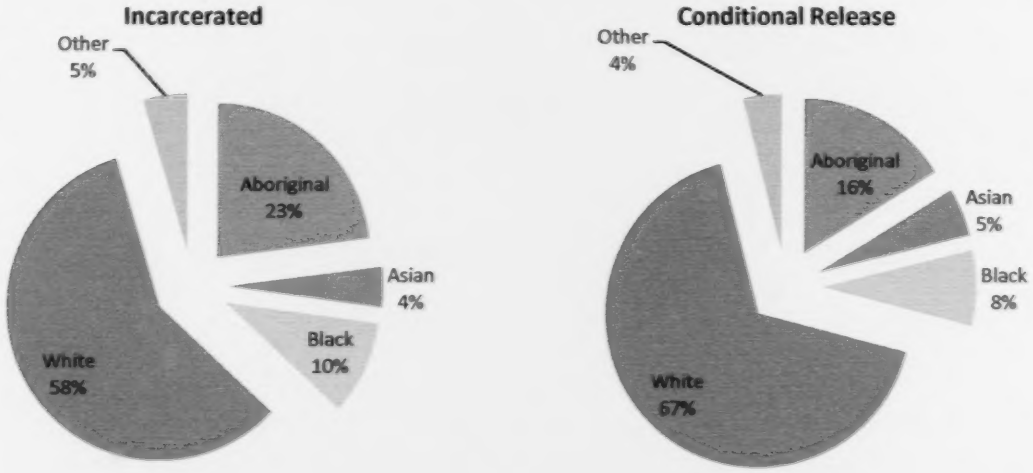
Large decreases in the full parole population in 2011/12 (-9%) and 2012/13 (-7%) led to a significant change in the profile of the federal conditional release population. In 2012/13, for the first time in the last 20 years, the statutory release population surpassed the full parole population. In 2003/04, federal offenders on full parole comprised 50% of all federal offenders on conditional release; in 2012/13, they comprised 40%. The proportion of federal offenders on statutory release increased from 35% in 2003/04 to 41% in 2012/13.

Figure 4. Federal Conditional Release Population



- The provincial conditional release population declined 2% in 2012/13: the day parole population decreased (1 offender), as did the full parole population (2 offenders). The decreases in the day and full parole populations were reported in the Atlantic and Prairie regions, while these populations increased in the Pacific region.

Figure 5. The Federal Incarcerated and Conditional Release Populations by Aboriginal and Race (as of April 14, 2013)



- Over the five-year period between 2008/09 and 2012/13, the federal incarcerated population increased for Aboriginal (+29%), Asian (+73%), Black (+36%) offenders and offenders of Other race (+5%), while it remained relatively unchanged for White offenders. As a result, the proportion of Aboriginal inmates increased to 23%; the proportion of Asian inmates increased to 4%, and the proportion of Black inmates increased to 10%. The respective proportions decreased for White offenders to 58% and offenders of Other race to 5%.

- The conditional release populations during the same time period demonstrated similar trends, where the proportions of federal offenders on conditional release increased for Aboriginal (+3%), Black (+1%) and Asian (+0.3%) offenders, while they decreased for White offenders (-3%) and offenders of Other category (-2%) when compared to 2008/09.

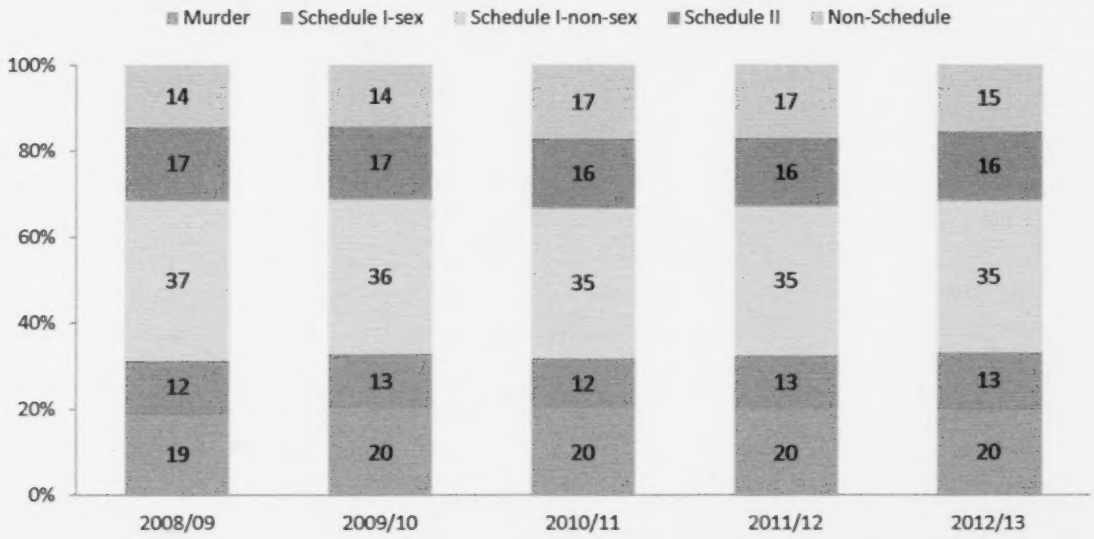
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal and Black offenders as a proportion of the federal offender population were more likely to be incarcerated than on conditional release, whereas White and Asian offenders were more likely to be on conditional release than incarcerated.

- In 2012/13, male offenders represented 96% of the federal incarcerated population and 94% of the federal conditional release population; whereas female offenders represented 4% of the incarcerated population and 6% of the conditional release population.

- Aboriginal women accounted for 33% of all female inmates and 21% of women on conditional release, as compared to Aboriginal men who accounted for 23% of all male inmates and 16% of men on conditional release in 2012/13. These proportions were the highest in the Prairie region, where 45% of male inmates and 57% of female inmates were Aboriginal; while 34% of male offenders and 43% of female offenders on conditional release were Aboriginal.

FEDERAL OFFENDER PROFILES

Figure 6. Offence Profile of the Total Federal Offender Population



- On April 14, 2013, 20% of federal offenders were serving sentences for murder, 13% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 35% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 16% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 15% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

- Over the last five years, proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences have been relatively stable.

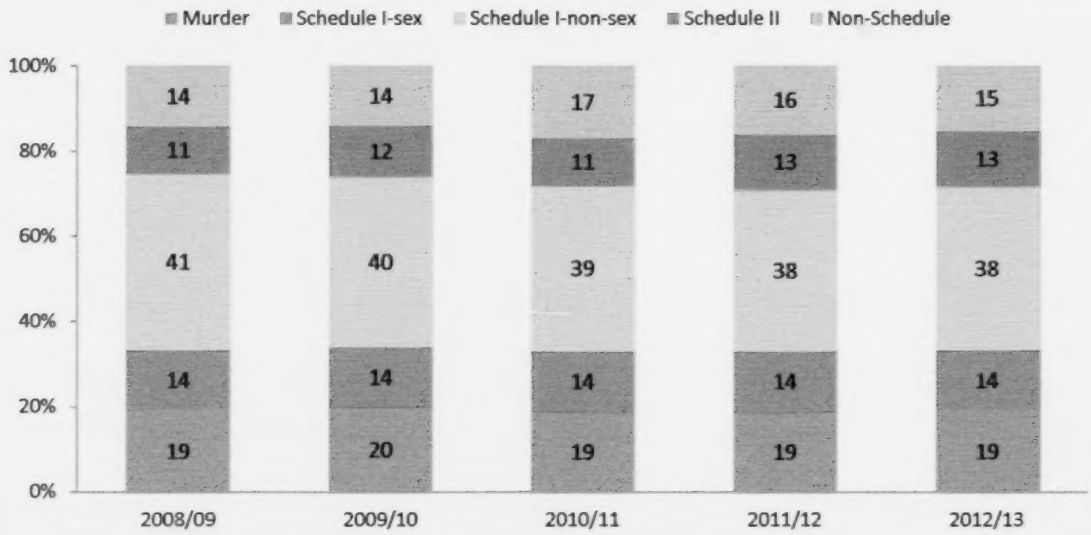
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased slightly in the last year 0.8% (from 34.6% in 2011/12 to 35.4% in 2012/13), after declining 2% since 2008/09. The increase in 2012/13 was to a large extent accounted for by the 0.5% increase in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences has remained relatively unchanged in the last three years.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences has decreased 1.3% (from 16.7% in 2011/12 to 15.4% in 2012/13) after having reported a significant increase in 2010/11. The increase was possibly related to Bill C-25 (*Truth in Sentencing Act*), as more non-scheduled offenders had been admitted to federal custody that year. Since then, the proportion seems to be stabilizing. As the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders decreased 1.7% in 2011/12, decreases were noted in the proportions of these offenders in 2012/13 for the federal incarcerated as well as for the federal day parole, full parole and statutory release populations.

To better analyse the offence profile of the federal offender population, a more detailed review is provided below.

Figure 7. Offence Profile of the Federal Incarcerated Population



- On April 14, 2013, 19% of federal incarcerated offenders were serving sentences for murder, 14% were serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, 38% were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, 13% were serving sentences for schedule II offences and 15% were serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

- In the last five years, the proportions have remained relatively stable for incarcerated offenders serving sentences for murder and schedule I-sex offences.

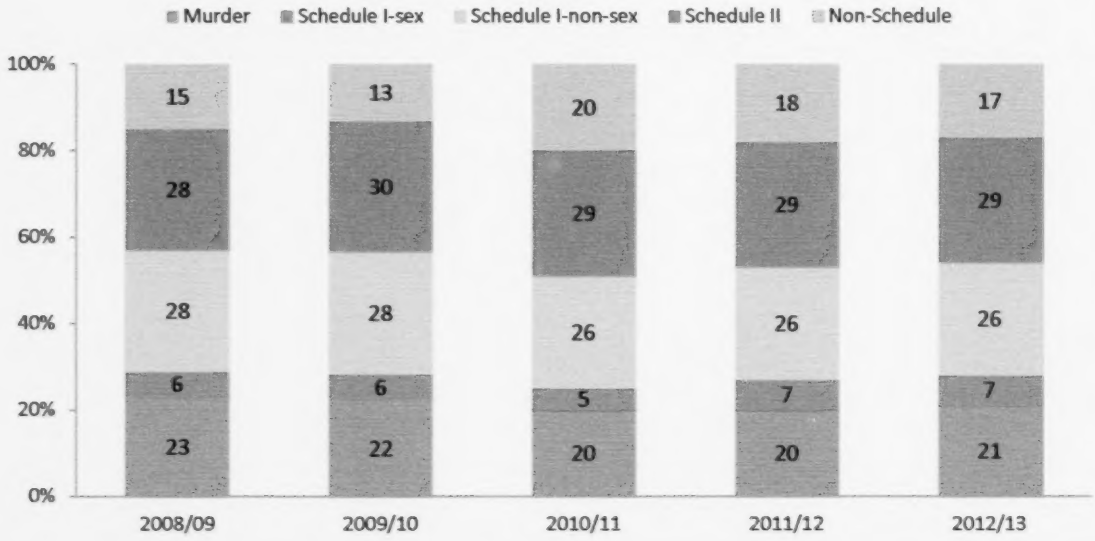
- The proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences increased half a percentage point in 2012/13, after having been on a steady decline over the previous five years. The increase corresponds to the 0.5% increase in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders two year earlier (in 2010/11).

- The proportion of the federal incarcerated offender population serving sentences for schedule II offences increased half a percentage point in 2012/13. As the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders decreased 1.1% two years earlier (in 2010/11), the increase in 2012/13 was attributed to the abolition of the APR process, which resulted in smaller proportions of these offenders released on discretionary release and larger proportions remaining incarcerated until being released on statutory release.

- The proportion of the federal incarcerated population serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased one percentage point in 2012/13 after it had increased sharply in 2010/11 by three percentage points. The increase in 2010/11 may have been related to Bill C-25 (*Truth in Sentencing Act*).

The changes in the conditional release population were different than those seen in the incarcerated population in 2012/13. Of particular importance were the changes affecting the former APR-eligible offenders, those first-time federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. In 2011/12 (the first post-APR year), the proportions of federal offenders who graduated from day to full parole decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (-6.6%), while the proportions increased for those whose day parole supervisions periods were continued (+4.4%) and who graduated from day parole to statutory release (+3.1%) when compared to 2010/11. The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who graduated from day to full parole decreased (-3.2%) in 2011/12, while the proportions increased for those whose day parole supervision periods were continued (+3.0%) and who graduated from day parole to statutory release (+6.4%). As a result, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences decreased significantly on full parole and increased on statutory release in 2011/12. Due to the effect size of these groups, the proportions of other offenders were affected as a result. Some of these trends persisted in 2012/13.

Figure 8. Offence Profile of the Federal Day Parole Population



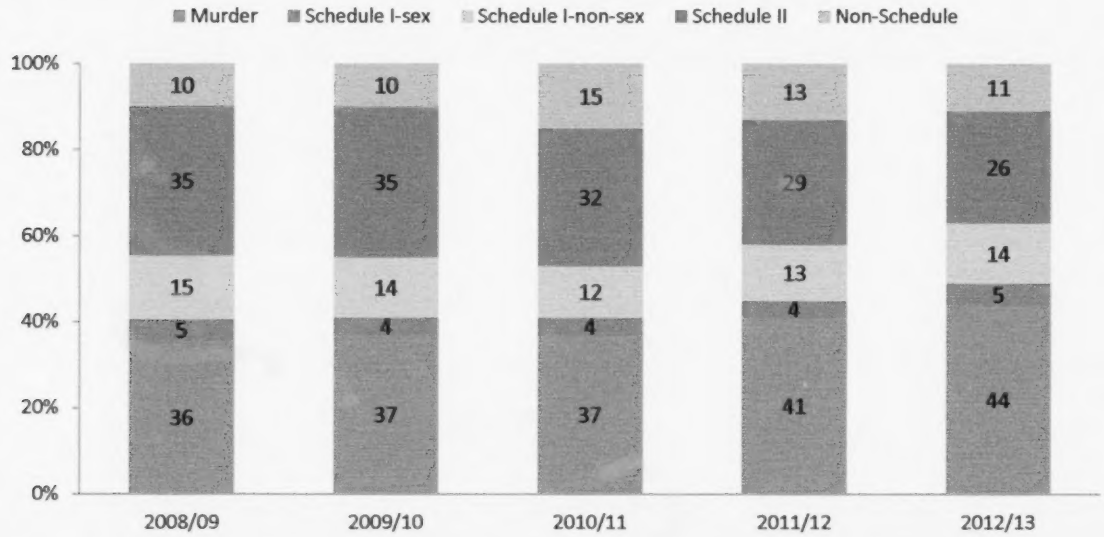
- In 2012/13, the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex and schedule I-non-sex offences on day parole remained relatively stable in comparison with the previous year.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on day parole increased 0.8% (from 28.6% in 2011/12 to 29.4% in 2012/13). Following the 1.1% decrease in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier (2010/11), it was expected that the proportion of these offenders on day parole would decrease as well. However, it increased. This could be attributed to the APR-related changes that persisted into 2012/13. A larger proportion of these offenders reached their regular day parole eligibility dates in 2012/13 and were released on regular day parole (+2.6%) compared to the previous year. In addition, larger proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences had their day parole supervision periods continued (+8.6%) rather than graduating from day to full parole (-4.8%) in 2012/13 when compared to 2011/12.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on day parole decreased by one and a half percentage points in 2012/13.

- In 2012/13, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder on day parole increased 0.7% from the previous year. The increase was related more to the decrease in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences in 2012/13, rather than to an increase in the actual number of offenders serving sentences for murder, which increased by 11 (from 249 in 2011/12 to 260 in 2012/13).

Figure 9. Offence Profile of the Federal Full Parole Population



- In 2012/13, the proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for schedule II offences decreased 3.7% (from 29.3% in 2011/12 to 25.6% in 2012/13). The 1.1% decrease in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders two years earlier was compounded by decreases in the proportions of these offenders released on full parole (-4.2%) and who graduated from day to full parole (-4.8%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.

- The proportion of federal offenders on full parole serving sentences for non-scheduled offences decreased 1.9% (from 12.9% in 2011/12 to 11.0% in 2012/13). Two things may have contributed to this decrease. The proportion of federal admissions of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences had decreased 1.7% in 2011/12, paralleling decreases in the proportions of these offenders on other types of supervision and in incarceration. However, the decrease in the proportion of these offenders on full parole was more pronounced than other decreases. This was largely related to the abolition of the APR process, resulting in a smaller proportion of these offenders graduating from day to full parole (-1.7%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12, which had contributed to a larger decrease than forecast by the number of federal admissions.

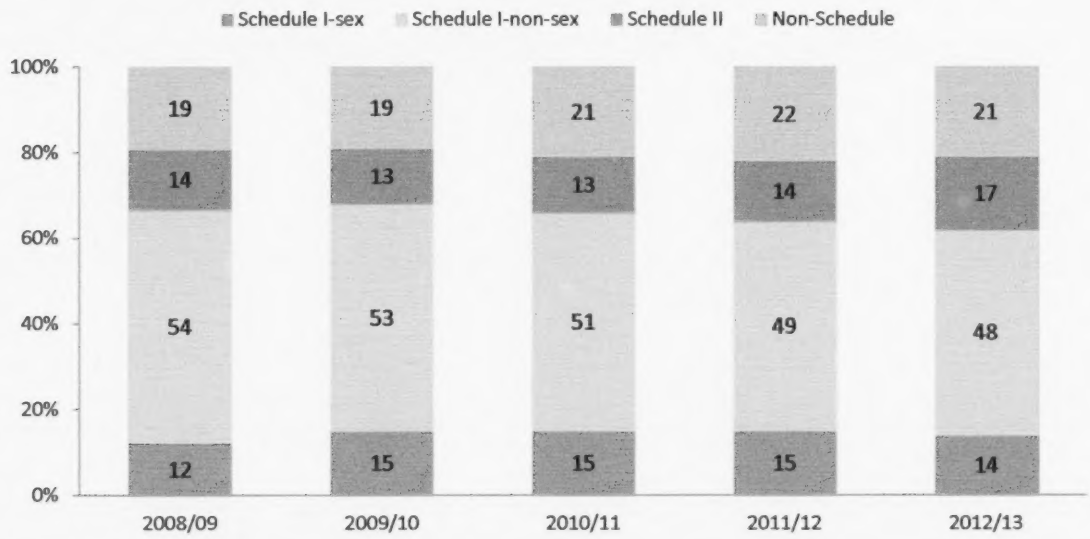
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on full parole increased 1.2% in 2012/13, which was largely inflated by the decreases in the proportions of offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-schedule offences. The actual increase was rather small: seven more offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were on full parole in 2012/13 when compared to 2011/12.

- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences on full parole increased one percentage point in 2012/13. Federal admissions of these offenders were relatively unchanged in 2010/11, however, a slightly higher proportion of these offenders graduated from day to full parole (+3.9%) in 2012/13 compared to the previous year. In addition, the increase was also

inflated by the decreases in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences on full parole.

- The increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for murder on full parole was almost entirely caused by the decreases in the proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences in 2012/13. The actual number remained unchanged: 1,503 federal offenders were serving sentences for murder on full parole in 2011/12 as well as in 2012/13.

Figure 10. Offence Profile of the Statutory Release Population



One of the effects of the abolition of the APR process in 2010/11 was that larger proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences either waived their full parole reviews and remained incarcerated until reaching their legislated statutory release dates or were released on day parole and subsequently graduated to statutory release. In the first post-APR year, 2011/12, the proportions of offenders serving sentences for these types of offences decreased on full parole and increased on statutory release. In 2012/13, the trends persisted for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, but some changes were reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences.

- In 2012/13, the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on statutory release increased 2.5% (from 14.1% in 2011/12 to 16.5% in 2012/13), following the upward trend from the previous year. The increase was attributed to the ongoing post-APR effect, as larger proportions of schedule II offenders graduated from day parole to statutory release (+9.3%) and a slightly higher proportion was released on statutory release (+0.2%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.

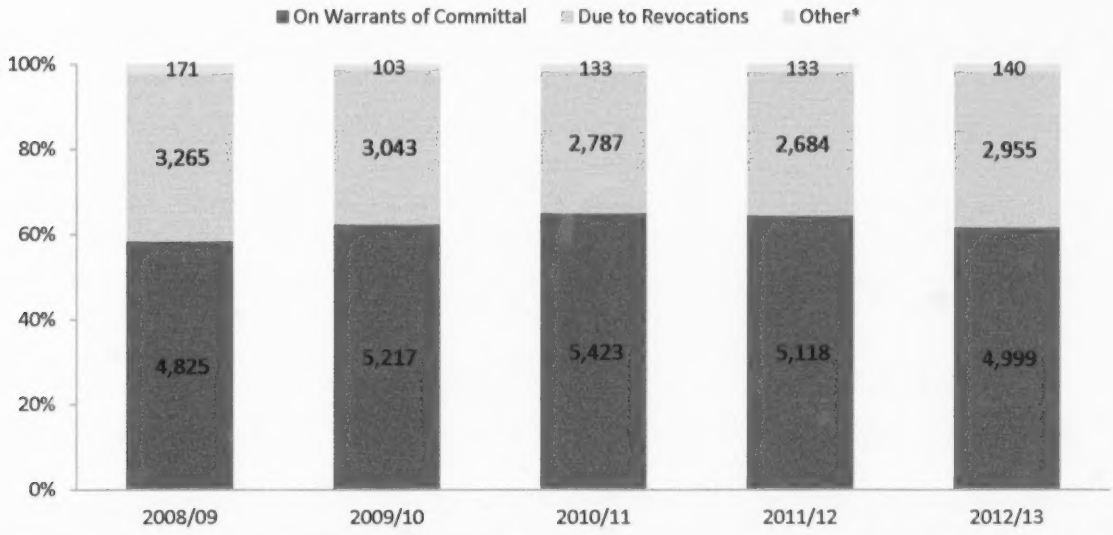
- The proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences on statutory release decreased 1.4% (from 22.2% in 2011/12 to 20.8% in 2012/13). This was related in part to the 1.5% decrease in the proportion of federal admissions of these offenders in 2011/12, which offset the expected increase in the number of these offenders due to the abolition of the APR.

- The decrease in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on statutory release was to a large extent inflated by the increase in the proportion of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences on statutory release in 2012/13. The actual decrease was insignificant: 4 fewer federal offenders were serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences on statutory release in 2012/13 compared to the previous year.

- The proportion of federal offenders on statutory release serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences decreased 0.5% (from 14.7% in 2011/12 to 14.2% in 2012/13). The decrease was possibly related to the fact that larger proportions of these offenders had their day parole supervision periods continued (+1.8%) and graduated from day parole to full parole (+3.9%) in 2012/13 compared to the previous year, offsetting the modest increase in the proportion of these offenders released on statutory release (+0.2%).

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS (Tables 16-23)

Figure 11. Federal Admissions to Institutions



* Includes transfers from foreign countries, exchange of services, etc.

- The total number of federal admissions to institutions in 2012/13 increased 2% (to 8,094) in comparison with the previous year. Federal admissions on warrants of committal decreased 2% (to 4,999), whereas admissions due to revocations increased 10% (to 2,955).

- Compared to the previous year, federal admissions on warrants of committal decreased while admissions due to revocations increased in three regions in 2012/13, the Ontario (-4%; +8%), Prairie (-5%; +23%) and Pacific (-4%; +1%) regions. In the Atlantic region federal admissions on warrants of committal and admissions due to revocations increased (+8%; +5%), while in the Quebec region, both federal admissions on warrants of committal and admissions due to revocations decreased (-1%; -2%).

- In 2012/13, federal admissions due to revocations increased significantly in the Prairie region (+23%), contributing to the increase in the total number of admissions in the region (to 2,677). The Prairie region accounted for 39% of all admissions due to revocations in Canada in 2012/13.

- Over the five-year period between 2008/09 and 2012/13, Aboriginal offenders were the least likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal, and were the most likely to be admitted on all types of revocations. White offenders were the most likely to be admitted on a repeat warrant of committal.

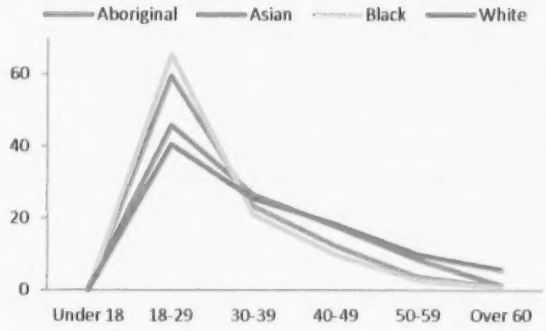
- During the same time period, female offenders were more likely to be admitted on initial warrants of committal and on revocations for a breach of condition than male offenders, and were less likely to be admitted on repeat warrants of committal and on revocations with a charge or an offence.

- In 2012/13, the increase in the total number of federal admissions was driven primarily by federal offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+5%) and offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (+2%). The numbers of federal admissions of other types of offenders either decreased (murder and schedule I-sex) or remained relatively unchanged (non-scheduled).

- Over the last five years (from 2008/09 to 2012/13), the average age of federal offenders at admission on initial warrants of committal has been decreasing. The proportion of admissions of federal offenders aged between 18-29 on initial warrants of committal increased from 46.9% in 2008/09 to 48.5% in 2012/13.

- Black offenders aged between 18 and 29 years of age constituted the highest proportion of federal admissions on initial warrants of committal in the last five years (at 65.5%), while White offenders had the lowest proportion (at 40.5%).

Figure 12. Average Age at Admission on Initial Warrants of Committal between 2008/09 and 2012/13(%)



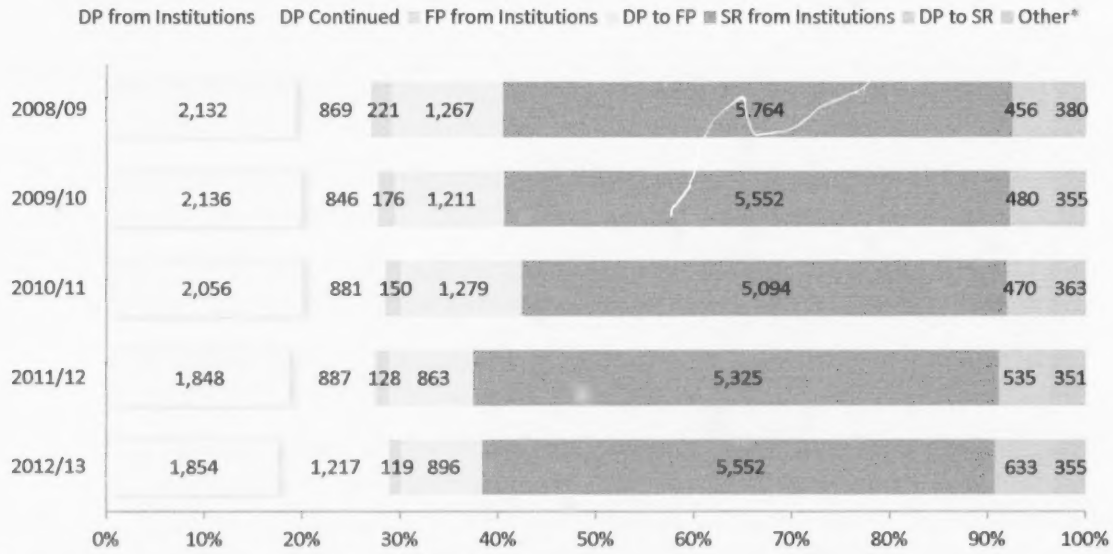
FEDERAL RELEASES (Tables 24-40)

This section discusses federal releases of offenders directly from institutions and graduations of offenders from federal supervision periods. Federal releases directly from institutions include releases on federal supervision periods, as well as releases upon completion of the offender's sentence: 1) federal releases from institutions on day parole; 2) federal releases from institutions on full parole; 3) federal releases from institutions on statutory release; 4) federal releases at warrant expiry; 5) federal releases at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order; 6) other types of federal releases such as transfers to foreign countries, releases when the offender died etc.

Graduations from federal supervision periods include: 1) day parole continued; 2) graduations from day parole to full parole; 3) graduations from day parole to statutory release; 4) graduations from federal supervision periods to long-term supervision orders upon reaching warrant expiry date.

In this section, federal releases and graduations are discussed together to demonstrate how the Board uses discretionary release to facilitate gradual reintegration of offenders into society. As a result, the data was merged for some charts and tables to show a complete picture of releases.

Figure 13. Federal Releases from Institutions and Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods



* Includes releases from institutions at warrant expiry, at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, graduations from a federal supervision period to a long-term supervision order upon reaching warrant expiry, death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

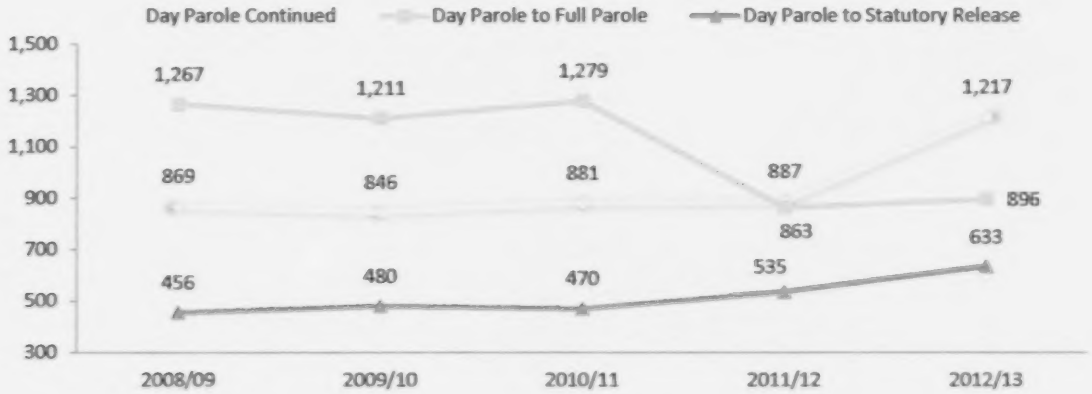
- In 2012/13, federal releases directly from institutions increased 3% to 7,862 compared to 2011/12. Graduations from federal supervision periods increased 20% to 2,764.
- Federal releases from institutions and graduations from federal supervision periods increased in the Quebec (+2%; +22%), Ontario (+2%; +10%) and Prairie (+10%; +34%) regions, while in the Atlantic region federal releases decreased (-6%) and graduations increased (+9%), as they did in the Pacific region (-1%; +15%) compared to 2011/12.

- Over the last five years between 2008/09 to 2012/13, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be released directly from institutions on statutory release and at warrant expiry, as well as at warrant expiry with a long-term supervision order, and the least likely to be released on full parole or to graduate from day parole to full parole. Asian offenders were the most likely to be released directly from institutions on day and full parole and to graduate from day parole to full parole.

- Over the last five years, female offenders were more likely to be released from institutions on day and full parole and graduate from day parole to full parole and less likely to be released on statutory release and at warrant expiry than male offenders. Female offenders were also more likely than male offenders to have their day parole supervision periods continued and graduate from day parole to statutory release.

- When compared to 2011/12, federal releases from institutions on full parole decreased (-7%) in 2012/13 and increased on statutory release (+4%). Federal releases from institutions on day parole remained relatively unchanged (+0.3%), however the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased (+37%) as did graduations from day parole to statutory release (+18%).

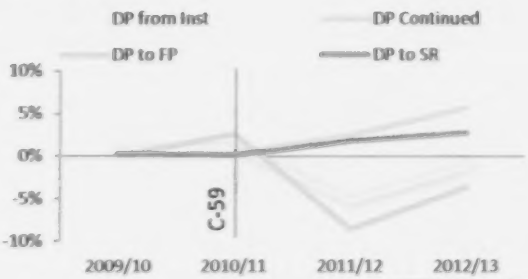
Figure 14. Graduations from Federal Supervision Periods



- In 2012/13, the number of day parole supervision periods that were continued increased 37%, the number of graduations from day parole to statutory release increased 18%, while the number of graduations from day parole to full parole increased 4% compared to 2011/12.

The majority of the changes in federal releases from institutions and graduations in 2011/12 and 2012/13 could be explained by the abolition of the APR process at the end of 2010/11. Looking at the changes in releases and graduations within the groups of offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-schedule offences may provide further insight.

Figure 15. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Schedule II Offences

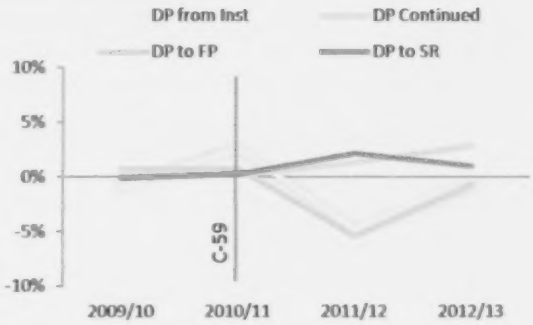


- Following the abolition of the APR, the proportions of federal releases from institutions on day parole decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (-5.3% in 2011/12; -1.3% in

2012/13), as did the proportions of graduations from day parole to full parole (-8.5% in 2011/12; -3.6% in 2012/13). Instead, the proportions increased for day parole supervision periods that were continued (+2.5% in 2011/12; +5.7% in 2012/13) and for graduations from day parole to statutory release (+1.8% in 2011/12; +2.8% in 2012/13). The proportion of federal releases from institutions on statutory release of these offenders increased significantly (+9.6%) in the first post-APR year (2011/12) and then decreased (-2.8%) in 2012/13. It should also be noted that larger proportions of federal offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were released from institutions on statutory releases without a prior release on parole (+4.3% in 2011/12; +4.6% in 2012/13).

- To a large extent, similar changes were reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences. The proportions of federal releases of these offenders from institutions on day parole decreased (-4.8% in 2011/12; -0.7% in 2012/13), as did the proportions of graduations from day parole to full parole (-5.4% in 2011/12; -0.7% in 2012/13). Instead, the proportions increased for day parole supervision periods that were continued (+1.3% in 2011/12; +2.9% in 2012/13) and graduations from day parole to statutory release (+2.1% in 2011/12; +1.0% in 2012/13). The proportion of federal releases of these offenders from institutions on statutory release increased (+7.5%) in 2011/12 and then decreased (-2.8%) in 2012/13. Similar to schedule II offenders, larger proportions of these offenders were released from institutions on statutory release without a prior release on parole (+4.7% in 2011/12; +3.0% in 2012/13).

Figure 16. Changes in the Proportions of Releases and Graduations for Offenders Serving Sentences for Non-Scheduled Offences

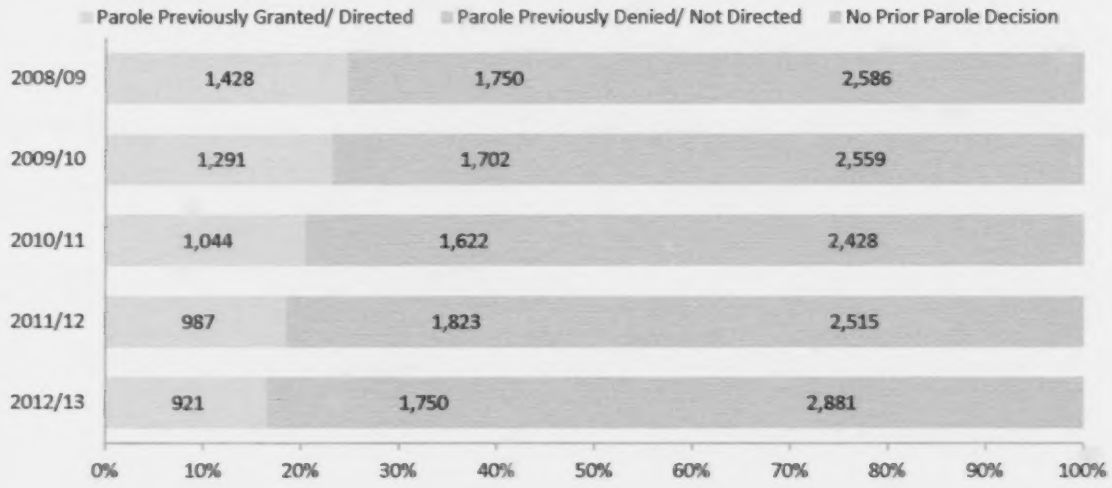


- For offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, the proportions of federal releases directly from institutions on discretionary release (day and full parole) decreased in 2012/13, while the proportion of federal releases on statutory release increased compared to 2011/12. There were no substantial changes in graduations for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences in the last five years.

- For offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, the proportions of federal releases directly from institutions decreased in 2012/13 on day parole, full parole and statutory release, as did graduations from day parole to statutory release, while the proportions of day parole supervision periods that were continued and the proportions of graduations from day to full parole increased compared to 2011/12.

The following subsection discusses federal releases from institutions on statutory release in relation to prior consideration for discretionary release.

Figure 17. Federal Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release in Relation to Prior Consideration for Discretionary Release



- The five-year data indicate that the proportion of offenders who had no parole review prior to their release on statutory release has increased:

  1. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased from 25% in 2008/09 to 17% in 2012/13.

  2. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where parole was previously denied/not directed increased from 30% in 2008/09 to 32% in 2012/13.

  3. The proportion of federal releases from institutions to statutory release with no prior parole decision increased from 45% in 2008/09 to 52% in 2012/12.

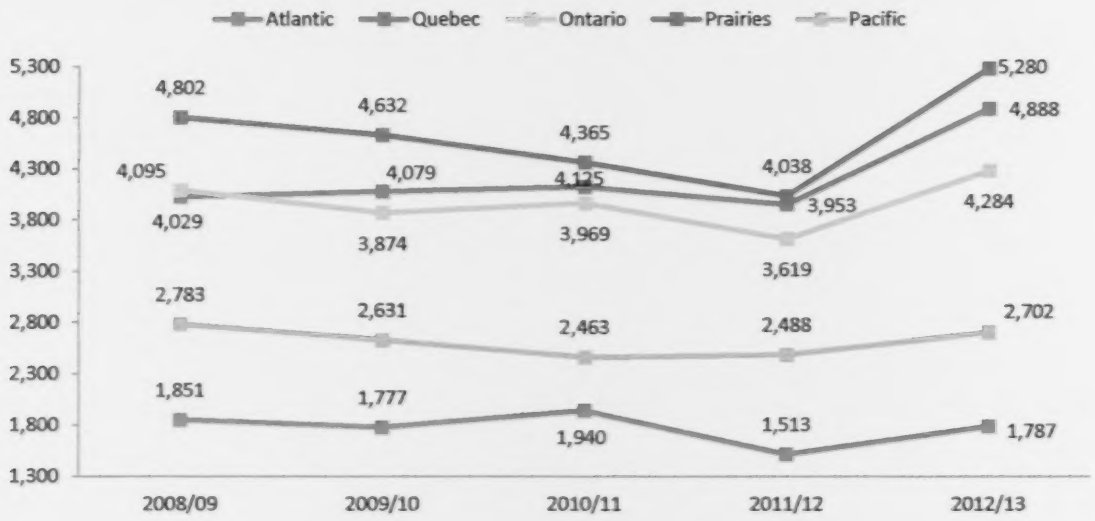
- In the last five years, the proportions of federal releases from institutions on statutory release where parole was previously granted/directed decreased for all offence types. However, as mentioned earlier, the decreases were particularly pronounced for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences in 2011/12 and 2012/13, following the abolition of the APR process.

- In the last five years, the proportions of federal releases from institutions to statutory release where there was no prior parole decision (cases where offenders waived their parole reviews) increased significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences. The proportion increased modestly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences, while it increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.

- Overall, in 2012/13, 2,881 (or 52%) of federal releases from institutions to statutory release were releases where offenders were not considered for discretionary release by the Board prior to their legislated release. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the highest proportion (65%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, despite recent significant increases, had the smallest proportion (27%).

REVIEWS (Tables 41-46)

Figure 18. Federal and Provincial Reviews



- In 2012/13, the number of federal and provincial reviews conducted by the Board increased to 18,941 (+21%): 18,205 reviews at the federal level (+23%) and 736 reviews at the provincial level (-13%) when compared to the previous year.

- By region, increases were reported in the Atlantic (+18%), Quebec (+24%), Ontario (+18%), Prairie (+31%) and Pacific (+9%) regions in 2012/13.

NOTE

The increase in the number of reviews is in part related to changes made to the definition of workload in 2012/13. All cases where the final decision is to accept or reject a postponement of the review are now recorded as 'reviews', whereas previously they were recorded as a 'decision status'. As the offender's file is often prepared prior to the review being postponed, this method accounts more accurately for the Board's workload.

In 2012/13, the Board accepted 2,152 postponements of federal reviews and 25 postponements of provincial reviews and rejected 61 postponements of federal reviews and 1 postponement of a provincial review. Postponements of federal reviews accounted for 12% of all federal reviews conducted in 2012/13, while postponements of provincial reviews accounted for 4% of all provincial reviews.

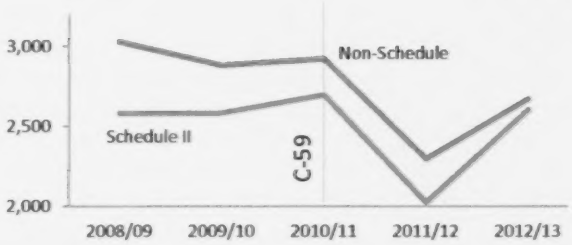
- When controlling for reviews where postponement accepted/rejected was the final decision, the number of federal reviews on file increased 15% (from 8,854 in 2011/12 to 10,174 in 2012/13). The increase was in part attributed to the increasing number of cases where a residency and/or special condition was imposed on statutory release. In 2012/13, the number of pre-release reviews on file where the Board imposed a residency and/or special condition increased 17% (from 3,375 in 2011/12 to 3,956 in 2012/13).

- The increase in the number of federal reviews on file in 2012/13 was also compounded with increases in the numbers of pre-release reviews on file where the final decision was to continue day parole (from 695 in 2011/12 to 905 in 2012/13) and to grant full parole (from 311 in 2011/12 to 503 in 2012/13).

- In 2012/13, the increase in the number of federal reviews on file was countered with a decrease in the number of federal panel reviews, which decreased 2% (from 5,910 in 2011/12 to 5,818 in 2012/13, when controlling for reviews where postponement accepted/rejected was the final decision). The decrease was driven primarily by reviews conducted for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-9%). The number of federal pre-release panel reviews increased for other offence types in 2012/13.

Federal pre-release reviews increased as projected for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (former APR-eligible offenders). As the automatic APR review on file process was eliminated, these offenders now require two separate processes, one for day parole, which occurs later in the offender's sentence than the automatic APR review, and one for full parole. As a result, the number of pre-release reviews for these offenders decreased in 2011/12 and rebounded in 2012/13, excluding reviews where final decision was to accept or reject postponement. Eighty-nine (89) more hearings were conducted in 2012/13 for offenders serving sentences for schedule II (+8%) and 51 more hearings were conducted for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+5%) compared to the previous year, as well as more pre-release reviews on file (+489, or +53%; and +324, or +24% respectively).

Figure 19. Federal Pre-Release Reviews



- The total number of federal pre-release reviews increased 13% (from 11,502 in 2011/12 to 12,947 in 2012/13), excluding 1,985 postponement cases in 2012/13. Federal post-release reviews increased less than half a percentage point (from 4,976 in 2011/12 to 4,999 in 2012/13), excluding 131 postponement cases in 2012/13.

- Provincial pre-release reviews decreased 17% (from 778 in 2011/12 to 643 in 2012/13), excluding 26 postponement cases in 2012/13, while provincial post-release reviews decreased 5% (from 73 to 69).

- The number of detention reviews increased in 2012/13 to 604 (+6%), excluding 97 postponement cases in 2012/13.

- In 2012/13, the Board reported a small decrease (to 465; -1%) in federal and provincial panel reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, excluding three postponement cases in 2012/13. In the last five years (2008/09 to 2012/13), 8% of the PBC hearings were conducted with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor. The Prairie region had the highest proportion of hearings conducted with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in the last five years (16%).

The Board's workload is also affected by the number of waivers and withdrawals, as well as postponements.

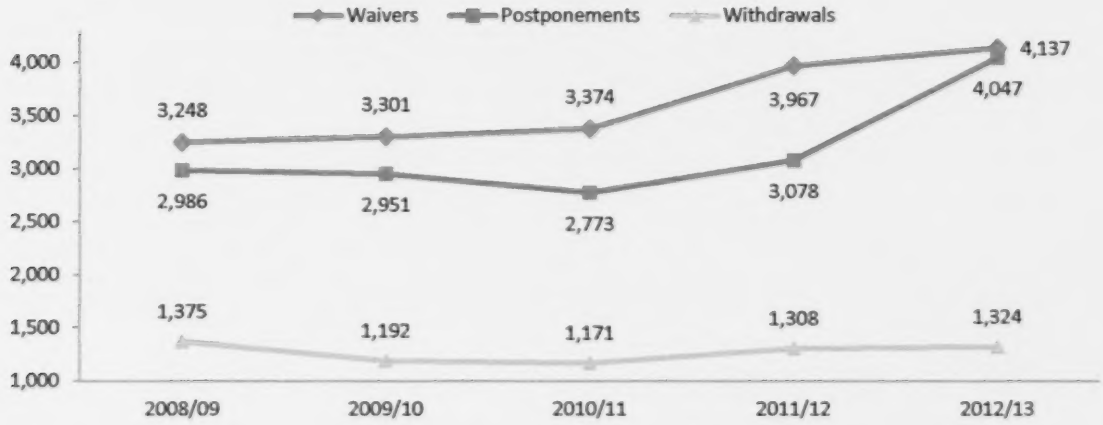
NOTE
Waivers and Withdrawals

A day parole review is conducted following receipt of an application from the offender. If an offender no longer wishes to be considered for day parole, he or she may choose to **withdraw** the application for a day parole review. If an offender wishes to proceed with the review without attending the hearing, then the offender may choose to **waive** the hearing, which would result in a review on file.

Full parole review is a legislated review, and as such, if an offender wishes not to undergo the review or not to attend the hearing, he or she must officially declare so by means of a **waiver**. In cases where an offender was denied full parole, but wishes to be reconsidered for full parole before the date prescribed by regulations, he or she cannot submit an application for a full parole review earlier than one year following the previous review, unless recommended by CSC for an earlier review. Unlike legislated full parole reviews requiring waivers, offenders may **withdraw** this type of full parole application if they choose to do so.

It should be noted that postponement cases in 2012/13 include reviews where the postponement accepted/rejected decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status.

Figure 20. Federal and Provincial Reviews Delayed



- In 2012/13, the Board registered 4,128 waivers of federal reviews and nine waivers of provincial reviews, 4,001 postponements of federal reviews and 46 postponements of provincial reviews, as well as 942 withdrawals from federal reviews and 382 withdrawals from provincial reviews.

- This is the second year when the number of federal and provincial postponements increased significantly (+31%), following the 11% increase in 2011/12. Moderate increases were reported for the numbers of waivers (+4%) and withdrawals (+1%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.

- Compared to the previous year, the number of waivers increased in the Atlantic (+17%), Prairie (+5%) and Pacific (+12%) regions and decreased in the Quebec (-1%) and Ontario (-0.2%) regions. The number of postponements increased in the Atlantic (+58%), Quebec (+56%), Ontario (+16%) and Prairie (+19%) regions, remaining the same in the Pacific region.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

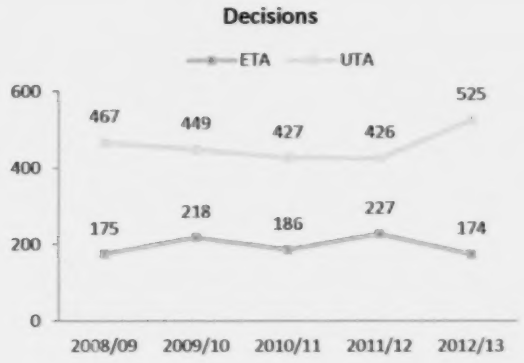
This section provides information on the following operational areas of the Board: 1) temporary absence; 2) day parole; 3) full parole; 4) statutory release; 5) detention; 6) long-term supervision; 7) appeals.

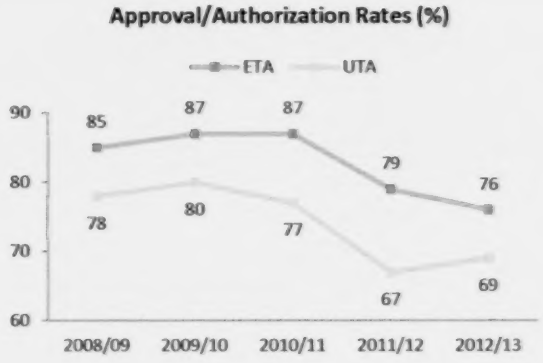
TEMPORARY ABSENCE (Tables 47-51)

Temporary absences (TAs) are used for several purposes, such as: medical, compassionate and personal development for rehabilitation. Under the *CCRA*, the Parole Board of Canada has authority to authorize unescorted temporary absences (UTAs) to offenders serving a life sentence for murder, an indeterminate sentence, or a determinate sentence for an offence set out in schedule I or II. CSC has authority for all other UTAs and most escorted temporary absences (ETAs). The *CCRA* also allows the Board to delegate its UTA authority to the Commissioner of CSC or to institutional heads. This has been done for all scheduled offences, except where the schedule I offence resulted in serious harm to the victim, or was a sexual offence involving a child. As well, PBC approval is required for ETAs for offenders serving life sentences prior to their day parole eligibility dates except for ETAs for medical reasons or in order to attend judicial proceedings or a coroner's inquest.

This section contains information on the temporary absence decisions rendered by the Board.

Figure 21. Temporary Absence Decisions and Approval/Authorization Rates





- The Board made decisions on 699 applications for temporary absences in 2012/13, an increase of 6% from the previous year. ETA decisions rendered by the Board decreased to 174 (-23%) in 2012/13, while UTA decisions increased to 525 (+23%).
- The number of ETA decisions decreased in the Atlantic (-1), Quebec (-17), Ontario (-11) and Prairie regions (-29) in 2012/13, while the number increased in the Pacific region (+5) compared to 2011/12.
- The number of UTA decisions in 2012/13 increased in the Quebec (+10), Ontario (+19), Prairie (+61) and Pacific (+10) regions, while it decreased in the Atlantic region (-1) in comparison with the previous year.
- The national approval rate for ETAs in 2012/13 decreased three percentage points to 76%, while the authorization rate for UTAs increased two percentage points to 69%.

- In 2012/13, the five-year average ETA approval rates for Aboriginal, Asian and White offenders were lower than the national average, while the rates were higher for Black offenders and offenders of Other category.

- The five-year average UTA authorization rates for Aboriginal and Asian offenders and offenders of Other category were lower in 2012/13 than the five-year national average, while the rates were higher for Black and White offenders.

- In 2012/13, the five-year average ETA approval rate for women was 86% compared to the men's rate of 82%, while the five-year average UTA authorization rate was 64% for women and 75% for men.

- By sentence type, the five-year average approval/authorization rates for lifers were 83% for ETAs and 75% for UTAs. In 2012/13, the ETA approval rate decreased (-3%) for these offenders, while the UTA authorization rate increased (+2%).

- The five-year average UTA authorization rate for offenders serving determinate sentences was 67%. In 2012/13, the rate increased to 59% from 57% in 2011/12.

DAY PAROLE (Tables 52-65)

Day parole is a type of conditional release which allows offenders to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or a half-way house, unless otherwise authorized by the Board.

In this section, the number of day parole grants includes not only those for whom day parole has been directed or granted but those for whom day parole has been continued. A day parole is continued to allow the offender additional time to further prepare for full parole. It should be noted that the Board must conduct an assessment of risk before each day parole grant/directed decision as well as each day parole continued decision.

The day parole population changed significantly when Bill C-55, which came into force on July 3, 1997, reinstated automatic day parole review and day parole eligibility at the one-sixth of the sentence for offenders who, according to the law, were entitled to be considered for accelerated parole review (APR).

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole reviews in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. In 2012/13, the number of reviews for these types of offenders rebounded.

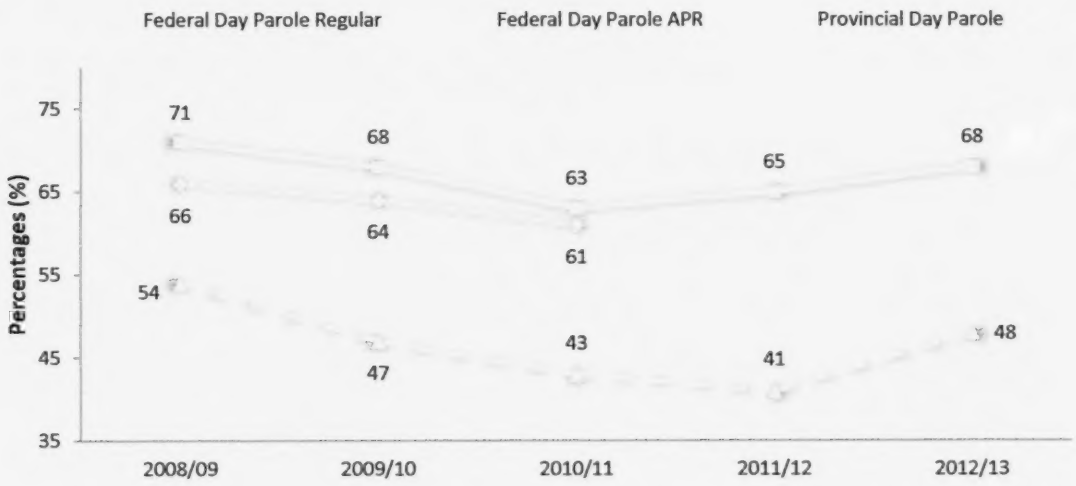
The new provisions with respect to the abolition of the APR affected all regions with a notable exception in the Pacific region, where the British Columbia Supreme Court struck down the section of the law in relation to the retrospective application of Bill C-59 as being contrary to s. 11(*h*) of the *Charter* (*Whaling v. Canada*[7]). As a result, the Pacific region continued processing APR cases, which had been initiated before March 28, 2011. These provisions affected both, day and full parole release decisions.

- In 2012/13, the number of federal day parole release decisions increased to 4,610 (+9%). The total includes 21 federal day parole APR decisions in the Pacific region. The number of provincial day parole release decisions decreased to 450 (-15%).
- Federal day parole release decisions increased in all regions in 2012/13: Atlantic (+12%), Quebec (+15%), Ontario (+4%), Prairie (+8%) and Pacific (+2%).
- The number of federal day parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased to 303 (+4%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.
- In 2012/13, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal day parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences remained relatively unchanged at 38%. Small variations, however, were reported for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences for whom the average proportion of sentence served before their first day parole release increased one percentage point each compared to the previous year, while the proportion decreased one percentage point for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences.
- Despite the recent changes, offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences served the lowest proportion of their sentences at their first day parole release in 2012/13 (34%), while schedule I-sex offenders served the highest proportion (44%).
- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders served 40% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, the highest proportion, while Asian offenders were released on their first day parole having served 29% of their sentences, the lowest.

[7] British Columbia Court of Appeal (2012). *Whaling v. Canada (Attorney General)* BCCA 435 (November 2, 2012), online: BCCA http://www.courts.gov.bc.ca/jdb-txt/CA/12/04/2012BCCA0435.htm

- Over the last five years, male offenders served 35% of their sentences before being released into the community on their first federal day parole release, and female offenders served 32%.

Figure 22. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Day Parole



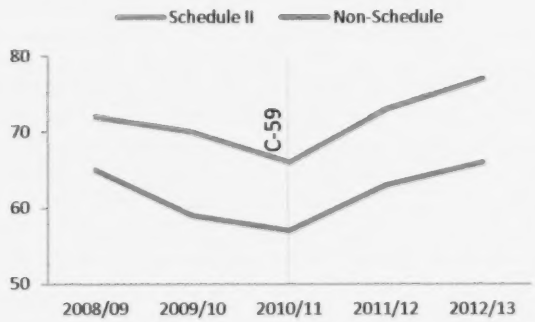
- In 2012/13, the grant rate for federal (regular) day parole increased three percentage points to 68%, following a 2% increase in the previous year.

- The grant rate for provincial day parole increased in 2012/13 to 48% (+7%).

NOTE

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular day parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular day parole in 2011/12 and 2012/13 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular day parole for the previous years (2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11) did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders were granted regular federal day parole following the abolition of the APR process, perhaps inflating the grant rate (*see the graph to the right*).

Figure 23. Federal Regular Day Parole Grant Rates (%)



- In 2011/12, following the abolition of the APR process, the federal day parole grant rates increased significantly for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences (+7%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (+6%). In 2012/13, the rates increased once again (4% each).

- In 2012/13, the federal regular day parole grant rates increased also for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (+3%) and for those serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (+1%), while the rate decreased slightly for offenders serving sentences for murder (-0.3%) compared to 2011/12.

- The federal (regular) day parole grant rates increased in all regions in 2012/13: Atlantic (+2%), Quebec (+1%), Ontario (+5%), Prairie (+4%) and Pacific (+3%).

- In 2012/13, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 80% of all federal day parole decisions with a grant rate of 69% (+4%). Lifers accounted for 15% of federal day parole decisions with a grant rate of 80% (no change), while those with other indeterminate sentences accounted for 5% of federal day parole release decisions with a grant rate of 6% (-1%).

- The grant rate for federal day parole following hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor increased to 57% (+3%) in 2012/13.

- Over the last five-year period, Asian offenders were the most likely to be granted federal day parole (69%), while Black offenders were the least likely (57%).

- Female offenders were far more likely to be granted federal day parole (80%) than male offenders (66%) in the last five years.

FULL PAROLE (Tables 66-83)

Full parole is a type of conditional release which allows the offender to serve the remainder of the sentence under supervision in the community.

On March 28, 2011, Bill C-59 eliminated the APR process, which resulted in fewer day and full parole decisions in 2011/12, for offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences, who in the previous years would have been eligible for an APR review. The number of reviews for these offenders rebounded the following year, resulting in an increase in the number of full parole release decisions rendered by the Board in 2012/13.

As noted in the previous section, the Pacific region continued processing APR cases for those offenders whose process had been initiated before March 28, 2011.

- In 2012/13, the number of federal full parole release decisions increased to 3,491 (+10%). The total includes 26 federal full parole APR decisions in the Pacific region. The number of provincial full parole release decisions decreased to 347 (-21%).

- Federal full parole release decisions increased in the Atlantic (+25%), Quebec (+6%), Ontario (+15%) and Prairie (+15%) regions, and decreased in the Pacific region (-4%).

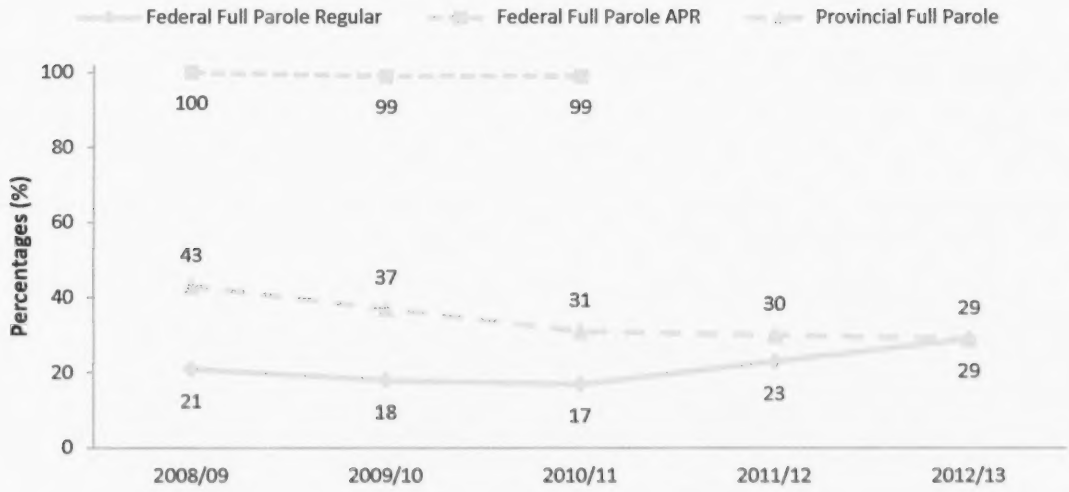
- The number of federal full parole release decisions following a hearing with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased to 207 (-8%) in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.

- The average proportion of the sentence served prior to first federal full parole release for offenders serving determinate sentences increased to 47% (+6%) in 2012/13, after an increase of 3% to 41% in 2011/12. These increases were driven primarily by offenders serving sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences (some of whom were former APR-eligible offenders), whose proportions of sentence served prior to first full parole release increased to 39% (+4%) in 2011/12 and then to 45% (+6%) in 2012/13 for schedule II offenders, and to 39% (+3%) in 2011/12 and to 47% (+8%) in 2012/13 for non-scheduled offenders. The proportion of the sentence served prior to first full parole release increased one percentage point each, for schedule I-sex (to 50%) and schedule I-non-sex (to 49%) offenders in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12.

- Over the five-year period (from 2008/09 to 2012/13), Aboriginal offenders served 43% of their sentence prior to their first federal release on full parole, the highest proportion, while Asian offenders served 38%, the lowest.

- Over the same time period, the average proportion of sentence served before the first federal full parole release was 40% for men and 38% for women.

Figure 24. Grant Rates for Federal and Provincial Full Parole



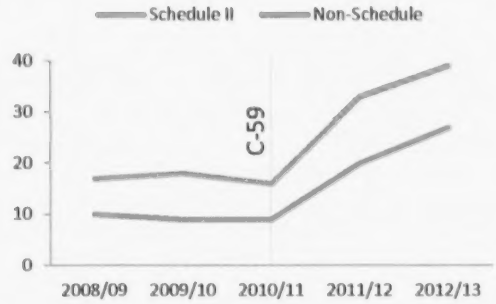
- In 2012/13, the grant rate for federal (regular) full parole increased six percentage points to 29%, following a 6% increase the previous year.

- The grant rate for provincial full parole decreased one percentage point in 2012/13 to 29%.

NOTE

Grant rates should be read with caution. Even though comparisons were made between federal regular full parole grant rates only, they nevertheless contain an APR residual effect: grant rates for regular full parole in 2011/12 and 2012/13 included decisions for non-violent offenders (APR-affected population), while the grant rates for regular full parole for the previous years (2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11) did not. A sufficiently large proportion of these offenders were granted regular federal full parole following the abolition of the APR process, perhaps inflating the grant rate (*see the graph to the right*).

Figure 25. Federal Regular Full Parole Grant Rates (%)



- In 2011/12, following the abolition of the APR process, grant rates for federal regular full parole increased to 33% (+17%) for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and to 20% (+11%) for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences when compared to the previous year. In 2012/13, the grant rates for these offenders increased again: to 39% (+6%) for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and to 27% (+7%) for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences compared to 2011/12.

- The federal full parole grant rates also increased for offenders serving sentences for murder to 29% (+4%), for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences to 20% (+6%) and for those serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences to 24% (+5%) compared to 2011/12.

- Over the five-year period between 2008/09 to 2012/13, Asian offenders had the highest grant rate for federal and provincial full parole (29%; 44%), while Aboriginal offenders had the lowest grant rate for federal full parole (15%), and Black offenders had the lowest grant rate for provincial full parole (22%).

- Female offenders had significantly higher grant rates for federal and provincial full parole in the last five years (34%; 46%) compared to male offenders (21%; 33%).

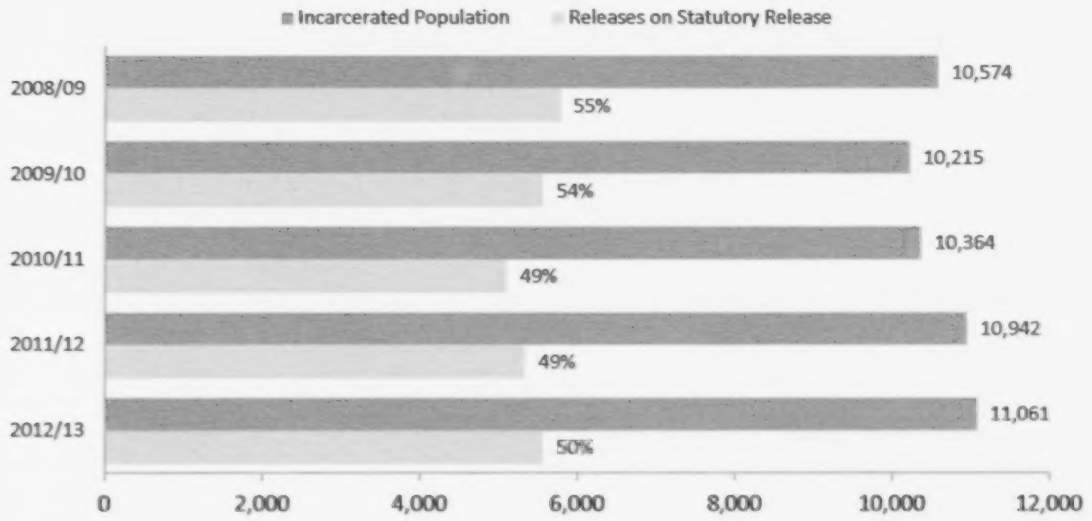
- By sentence type, in 2012/13, offenders with determinate sentences accounted for 86% of all full parole release decisions with a grant rate of 31%. Offenders with life sentences accounted for 8% of full parole release decisions with a grant rate of 30%. In the last five years, there were only eight full paroles granted for offenders with other indeterminate sentences, with an average grant rate of 1%.

- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole grant decisions in 2012/13 increased to 25 from 17 in 2011/12. The number of post-release residency conditions imposed on federal full parole grant decisions in 2012/13 decreased to 45 from 96 in 2011/12.

STATUTORY RELEASE (Tables 84-92)

All federal offenders serving determinate sentences are entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of their sentences, unless it is determined that they are likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of their sentence. Offenders with indeterminate sentences are not entitled to statutory release.

Figure 26. Incarcerated Population Serving Determinate Sentences Compared to the Number of Releases on Statutory Release



- In 2012/13, annual releases from institutions on statutory release increased 4.3% (to 5,552 from 5,325 in 2011/12), while the federal incarcerated offender population serving determinate sentences (on April 1, 2012) increased 1.1% (to 11,061 from 10,942 on April 1, 2011). The proportion of the incarcerated population serving determinate sentences released on statutory release increased as a result to 50% (from 49% in 2011/12).

- By offence type, the proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences released on statutory release increased to 32% (+2%), remaining the lowest proportion. The proportion of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences released on statutory release increased to 54% (+4%).

- The proportions of offenders released on statutory release increased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences to 47% (+4%) in the first post-APR year 2011/12, and then decreased to 45% the following year, 2012/13. The proportion of offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences released on statutory release decreased to 60% (-6%) in the first post-APR year, 2011/12, and then decreased to 59% the following year, 2012/13.

- Over the last five years, the Prairie region had the largest proportion of federal offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release (57%) and the Quebec region the lowest (46%) compared with the other regions.

- Over the last five years, Aboriginal offenders serving determinate sentences had the highest proportion of releases on statutory release than any other group (62%), and offenders of Other race category had the lowest proportion (31%).

- In 2012/13, the proportion of male offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release increased to 50% (+1%) compared to the previous year, while the proportion of female offenders serving determinate sentences released on statutory release remained the same at 50%.

- The number of residency conditions imposed and prolonged by the Board on statutory release in 2012/13 increased 11% (to 2,309), following an 18% increase the year before. The numbers increased in the Quebec (to 502; +18%), Ontario (to 859; +6%) and Prairie (to 447; +37%) regions, and decreased in the Pacific region (to 322; -3%). The number remained unchanged in the Atlantic region (at 179).

DETENTION (Tables 93-101)

Before an offender's statutory release date, CSC can refer the case to the Board for a detention review if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender is likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person, a sexual offence involving a child or a serious drug offence before the expiration of the offender's sentence. If the Board determines that the offender is likely to reoffend, then a detention order is issued, and the offender is detained.

- In comparison with the previous year, as of April 14, 2013, 345 (-2) offenders were detained, and 74 (+8) had a detention order but had not yet reached their statutory release dates.

- Referrals for detention increased to 236 (+10%) in 2012/13. Four regions reported increases: the Quebec (+12%), Ontario (+11%), Prairie (+8%) and Pacific (+19%) regions. In the Atlantic region the number remained the same.

- The detention referral rate (ratio of detention referrals against the total offender population entitled to statutory release in a given year) increased slightly to 4.0% in 2012/13 compared to 3.8% in 2011/12. A modest increase in the number of detention referrals in 2012/13 accounted for the increase in the rate.

- The number of offenders detained as a result of a detention review in 2012/13 increased to 232 (+25) compared to 2011/12, while the proportion detained increased to 98.3% (+1.6%). The proportion of offenders released on statutory release following a detention review decreased to 0.8%, as did the proportion of offenders released on one chance statutory release, to 0.8% as well.

- Over the last five years (2008/09 to 2012/13), schedule I offenders were overrepresented as a proportion of offenders referred for detention and detained compared with other groups. Following a detention review in 2012/13, 99% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences and 98% of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were detained. Three offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences and nine offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences were referred for detention in 2012/13 and all were detained.

- In comparison with the previous year, in 2012/13 the number of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences who were detained decreased to 72 (-7) and one offender was released on statutory release.

- The number of offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences who were detained in 2012/13 increased to 148 (+37) compared to 2011/12. One offender serving a sentence for schedule I-non-sex offences was released on statutory release, and two offenders were released on one-chance statutory release in 2012/13.

- The number of Aboriginal offenders detained in 2012/13 increased (to 89; +1), as did the numbers of Black (to 23; +10) and White (to 109; +13) offenders and offenders of Other category (to 9; +2). Two Asian offenders were referred for detention and were detained in 2012/13, one fewer than in 2011/12.

- Over the last five years, 22 women, 16 of whom were Aboriginal, have been referred for detention and all were detained.

- Among male offenders referred for detention in 2012/13, 98% (+1%) were detained, one (1) percent was released on statutory release, and one percent was released on one-chance statutory release. Aboriginal men represented 40% of all male offenders detained in the last five years compared to 47% of White offenders.

- In 2012/13, the initial detention rates increased slightly in the Prairie (+4%) and Pacific (+2%) regions, and remained relatively unchanged in the remaining regions. In all regions, the initial detention rates were higher than their respective ten-year averages, with the highest relative difference in the Ontario region, where the initial detention rates reached 100% in 2011/12 and 2012/13, 10% higher than the ten-year average.

- Over the last five years (2008/09 to 2012/13), the PBC has averaged 330 annual and subsequent detention reviews, confirming its decisions in 92% of cases.

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION (Tables 102-106)

The court, upon application by the prosecution, may impose a long-term supervision order (LTSO), not exceeding ten years, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate to impose a sentence of two years or more for the offence of which the offender had been convicted, there is substantial risk that the offender will reoffend, and there is a reasonable possibility of eventual control of the risk in the community.

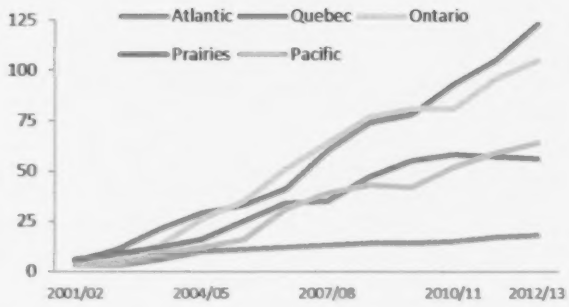
The Board may establish conditions for the long-term supervision of an offender that are considered reasonable and necessary in order to protect society and to facilitate the successful reintegration of the offender into society. A long-term supervision order, unlike other forms of conditional release, cannot be revoked by the Board. However, the Board can recommend that charges be laid under the *Criminal Code* if the offender has demonstrated by his/her behaviour that he/she presents a substantial risk to the community because of a failure to comply with one or more conditions.

- Since 2000/01, when the first offender was released on a long-term supervision order, the long-term supervision population has reached 366 (as of April 14, 2013) and is expected to increase. In 2012/13, 47 offenders were released from institutions with long-term supervision orders upon reaching warrant expiry, and 18 offenders were subject to a long-term supervision order after reaching warrant expiry on a supervision period.

- The LTSO population increased significantly in the Quebec region (to 123; +17%) in 2012/13 compared to the previous year. As of April 14, 2013, 34% of offenders on long-term supervision orders were in the Quebec region, the highest proportion, followed by the Ontario (29%), Pacific (17%), Prairie (15%) and Atlantic (6%) regions.

- Within the long-term supervision population, the proportions of Aboriginal, Black and White offenders increased slightly in 2012/13, while the proportions decreased for Asian offenders and offenders of Other category.

Figure 27. Long-Term Supervision Population



- In 2012/13, 72% of all offenders on long-term supervision orders were offenders who were sentenced for schedule I-sex offences and 26% were offenders sentenced for schedule I-non-sex offences. Seven offenders who were sentenced for non-scheduled offences, or 2%, were on long-term supervision orders in 2012/13.

- In 2012/13, PBC rendered 623 (+8%) decisions for offenders on long-term supervision orders. The number of decisions decreased in the pre-release (-5%) category, while they increased in the post-release category (+10%).

- The number of pre-release residency conditions imposed on offenders on long-term supervision orders increased to 57 (+1) in 2012/13, while the number of post-release residency conditions which were imposed increased to 313 (+29) compared to the previous year.

APPEALS (Tables 107-114)

Within the Board, the Appeal Division is responsible for re-examining, upon application by an offender, certain decisions made by the Board.

The Appeal Division's role is to ensure that the law and the Board's policies are respected, that the rules of fundamental justice are adhered to, and that Board decisions are reasonable and based upon relevant and reliable information. It reviews the decision-making process to confirm that it was fair and that procedural safeguards were respected.

APPEAL APPLICATIONS

- The Appeal Division received a total of 613 applications to appeal conditional release decisions in 2012/13. Four hundred and seventy-eight (478) applications, or 78%, were accepted for review.
- In comparison with 2011/12, the number of federal appeal applications received increased by 14 applications (from 567 to 581) in 2012/13. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (+16), Quebec (+7) and Prairie (+18) regions and decreases were reported in the Ontario (-6) and Pacific (-21) regions.
- The number of provincial appeal applications received in 2012/13 decreased by 13 applications: Atlantic (-1), Prairie (-11) and Pacific (-1).
- Of the 454 federal appeal applications accepted, 13 were cancelled and 6 were withdrawn, leaving 435 federal applications to be processed. Of the 24 provincial appeal applications accepted, 2 were withdrawn, leaving 22 provincial applications to be processed.

APPEAL DECISIONS

- In 2012/13, the Appeal Division rendered 621 decisions on 487 cases.
- The Appeal Division modified the decision in 63 appeal cases which resulted in a new hearing ordered in 37 cases, a new review ordered in 23 cases, the decision cancelled in two cases, and a special condition modified in one case. The grounds for modifying the decisions in the 63 cases fell into the following categories:

  Risk Assessment

  - In 2 cases, the Board failed to adequately assess the risk and to provide sufficient written reasons to justify its decision.
  - In 1 case, the Board failed to apply the principles set out in the *Gladue decision* in assessing the risk.
  - In 1 case, the Board concluded that the information relating to the offender's suspension was not reliable, yet placed weight on the information.

  Breach of Policy

  - In 2 cases, the Board did not have all necessary information in order to conduct a fair risk assessment.
  - In 1 case, the Board breached Board policy and failed to conduct a fair and adequate risk assessment of all relevant information, including the offender's program information.

Duty to Provide Sufficient Written Reasons

- In 5 cases, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons to explain and justify its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board did not provide sufficient written reasons and erred in law in concluding that deportation was a sufficient motive to deny parole.
- In 1 case, the imposition of the special condition was not reasonable as it was not linked to the offender's offence cycle, and the Board did not justify why the condition was necessary to manage the risk.
- In 2 cases, the Board failed to provide sufficient written reasons to justify the imposition of special conditions.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to render a decision in a timely manner for an ETA and failed to provide an adequate rationale to support its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons, was unreasonable in its analysis of the file information, and failed to apply Section 2.1 of the *Policy Manual* and to consider the offender's positive institutional conduct.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide adequate written reasons for imposing the special condition. In addition, the special condition was worded in a confusing way that could lead to misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

Erroneous and Incomplete Information

- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on unsubstantiated suspicions and did not provide adequate written reasons to justify its decision.
- In 1 case, the written reasons contained errors, did not reflect a fair and adequate risk assessment, and were insufficient to justify the Board's decision.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information and provided insufficient written reasons to justify the imposition of a special condition.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information and acted unfairly by presuming the offender's guilt relating to certain outstanding charges.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider the psychological report that was on file, contrary to what was stated.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on erroneous information by stating that a certain individual was a victim, and erred in law by referring to the person as a victim.
- In 1 case, the Board erred in regards to the offender's release plan, which was a determining factor in the Board's decision.
- In 1 case, the Board erred in the date of the psychological report and erroneously reported the offender's risk to re-offend.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider available relevant information, which led to prejudice towards the offender.
- In 1 case, an administrative oversight let to incorrect wording of the condition.
- In 1 case, the Board's reasons for imposing a special condition were insufficient and did not reflect a fair risk assessment.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider the acquittal of the institutional charges which had formed the basis for the referral for detention.

Information Issues

- In 1 case, the Board failed to adequately assess the accuracy and persuasive value of the offender's version of the events leading to the suspension.

- In 1 case, the Board failed to adjourn the review in order to obtain complete information regarding the offender's suspension and based its decision on unsubstantiated information.
- In 1 case, the Board rendered a decision in the absence of a specialised psychological report after it had initially adjourned the hearing with the purpose of obtaining the report, and then rendered an in-office decision instead of conducting a subsequent hearing.
- In 1 case, the Board based its decision on information, which was not shared with the offender neither in the Protected Information Report nor as a gist of information, and did not ensure the information was relevant, reliable and persuasive.

Duty to Act Fairly

- In 1 case, the Board failed to hold an Elder-Assisted hearing, did not give adequate notice for the hearing, did not consider all available information and did not request missing information.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to hold a hearing for the offender's full parole review.
- In 1 case, the Board rendered a decision prior to the written representations being received, and considered pre-release information when assessing risk instead of relying on post-release information only.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to consider the offender's Aboriginal background in rendering its decision.
- In 4 cases, the Board failed to consider and weigh the offender's written representations.
- In 1 case, the offender was not informed that his postponement request was rejected and the Board proceeded with a file review in his absence.
- In 1 case, the Board reviewed the case without the Procedural Safeguard Declaration stating that the offender waived his right to have 15 days after documents had been shared, and without knowing whether he wished to submit written representations.

Sharing of Information

- In 1 case, the Victim Impact Statement was not shared with the offender prior to the hearing and the Victim made comments in addition to the statement submitted.
- In 1 case, the Addendum to the Assessment for Decision was shared on the day of the hearing, and the Board failed to offer the offender the opportunity to review the document or to postpone the hearing.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to provide reasons as to why only a Protected Information Report would be shared, which did not contain enough information for the offender to be able to respond to.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to ensure that the most recent Correctional Plan Update was shared with the offender.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to ensure all documents were properly translated and shared with the offender prior to the review.
- In 1 case, the Victim Impact Statement, which was not shared with the offender, was a major determining factor in the decision.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to ensure all documents were properly shared with the offender prior to the review and that his right to provide written representations was respected.
- In 1 case, the police report, which contained key information not mentioned in other documents, was not shared with the offender.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to ensure all information was shared with the offender prior to the hearing, failed to ensure that the information was relevant, reliable and persuasive, and erred in fact.

Error of Law

- In 1 case, the Board failed to apply the correct legal test to impose the residency condition and did not provide adequate written reasons to justify its decision.
- In 1 case, the Board failed to hold a hearing to review the offender's day parole release, when it had no valid waiver on file.
- In 1 case, the Board erred in law by using the proportionality of the offender's progress as opposed to his crime, and therefore made an inadequate risk assessment.

Apprehension of Bias

- In 1 case, the Board member's tone was negative and condescending, which created the impression that the decision had been already made.
- In 1 case, the Board members asked questions and made remarks that prevented the offender from having a fair and impartial hearing and that would lead a reasonable person to think that the case had been pre-determined.
- In 1 case, the lead Board member's comments gave rise to a reasonable apprehension of bias leading a reasonable person to conclude that the case had been decided beforehand.
- In 1 case, one of the Board members had held a senior position in the police force in the small community where the offender committed his offences.

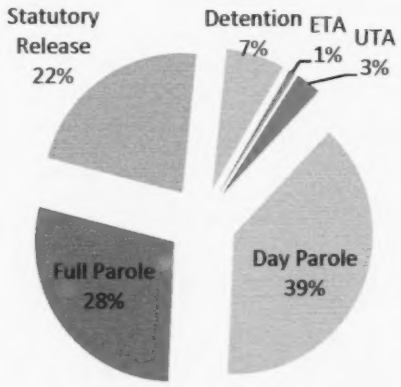
Jurisdiction

- In 1 case, the Board failed to review the decision by way of a hearing within 90 days.
- In 1 case, the Board exceeded its jurisdiction by presuming the offender's guilt with regard to his outstanding charge.

APPEAL DECISION TRENDS

- In 2012/13, the number of the federal appeal decisions rendered by the Board increased slightly to 577 (+5), while the number of the provincial appeal decisions decreased to 44 (-10).

Figure 28. Federal Appeal Decisions in 2012/13



- In 2012/13, the Board rendered more day parole (+20), full parole (+16) and statutory release (+3) appeal decisions, and fewer ETA (-9), UTA (-11) and detention (-14) appeal decisions in comparison with the previous year.
- In 2012/13, federal day parole appeal decisions accounted for 39% of all federal appeal decisions. This was an increase of 3% compared to 2011/12.
- Federal full parole decisions accounted for 28% of all appeal decisions made in 2012/13. This was an increase of 3% from the previous year.

- In 2012/13, provincial day parole appeal decisions accounted for 64% of all provincial appeal decisions, while provincial full parole appeal decisions accounted for 36%.

- Compared to the previous year, the proportion of federal appeal decisions increased in 2012/13 for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 15%; +2%), for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 37%; +1%), for those serving sentences for schedule II offences (to 17%; +1%) and those serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (to 17%; +1%), while the proportion decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 15%; -5%).

- Of the 577 federal appeal decisions rendered in 2012/13, 88% of the initial decisions were affirmed and in 11% of cases, a new review was ordered. In one case a change of condition was ordered and in two cases the decision was altered. By comparison, in 2011/12, 91% of federal initial decisions were affirmed and a new review was ordered in 9% of cases, while in two cases a change of condition was ordered.

- Of the 44 provincial appeal decisions rendered in 2012/13, 36 initial decisions were affirmed (82%), and a new review was ordered in eight cases (18%).

- In 2012/13, 76% of all federal decisions rendered by the Board were appealable. The number of appealable decisions in 2012/13 increased 8% (to 19,989).

- In 2012/13, the federal appeal rate decreased to 2.9% from the previous year's rate of 3.1%. Statutory release decisions remained the least likely to be appealed, and ETA and detention decisions were the most likely.

- Among provincial appeals, day parole decisions were more likely to be appealed than full parole release decisions.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

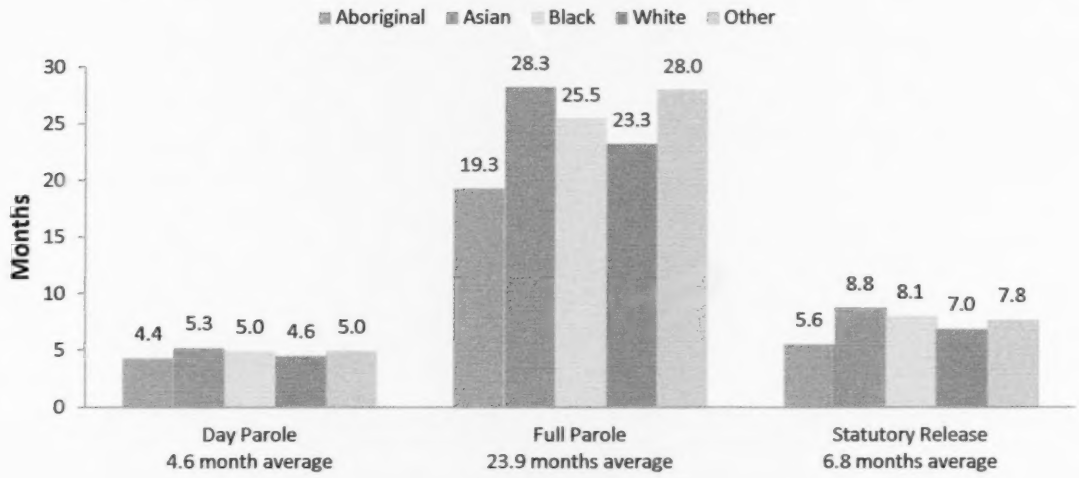
According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, s.102, the Parole Board of Canada may grant parole based on two key considerations: 1) the offender will not, by reoffending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration according to law of the sentence the offender is serving; and 2) the release of the offender will contribute to the protection of society by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen[8]. In the determination of all cases, the protection of society is the paramount consideration for the Board (*CCRA*, s.100.1).

The Board's performance indicators measure whether offenders, who have been granted parole, successfully complete their supervision periods in the community and do not reoffend, violently or non-violently, before and after warrant expiry. When compared with offenders who were released on statutory release, parole is considered the most effective form of conditional release. This section provides information on the performance of offenders on conditional release based on the following indicators: 1) time under supervision, 2) rates of conviction, 3) outcome rates, and 4) post-warrant expiry readmissions.

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION (Tables 115-121)

The study of the average length of supervision periods provides a useful context to the discussion of performance indicators, particularly in relation to outcomes. This section offers a more in-depth look at the length of supervision periods.

Figure 29. Average Lengths of Federal Supervision Periods for Offenders with Determinate Sentences (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)



- The five-year average length of the federal full parole supervision periods was 23.9 months. The five-year average length of the federal day parole supervision periods was 4.6 months, while the five-year average length of the statutory release supervision periods was 6.8 months.
- Aboriginal offenders, over the five-year period between 2008/09 to 2012/13, had the shortest supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release, while Asian offenders had the longest supervision periods for all three types of release.

[8] *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, 1992, c.20, s.102; 1995, c.42, s.27 (f).

- Female offenders required less time to successfully complete their supervision periods for day parole, full parole and statutory release than male offenders. Their supervision periods on day parole, full parole and statutory release were also revoked significantly earlier than male offenders.

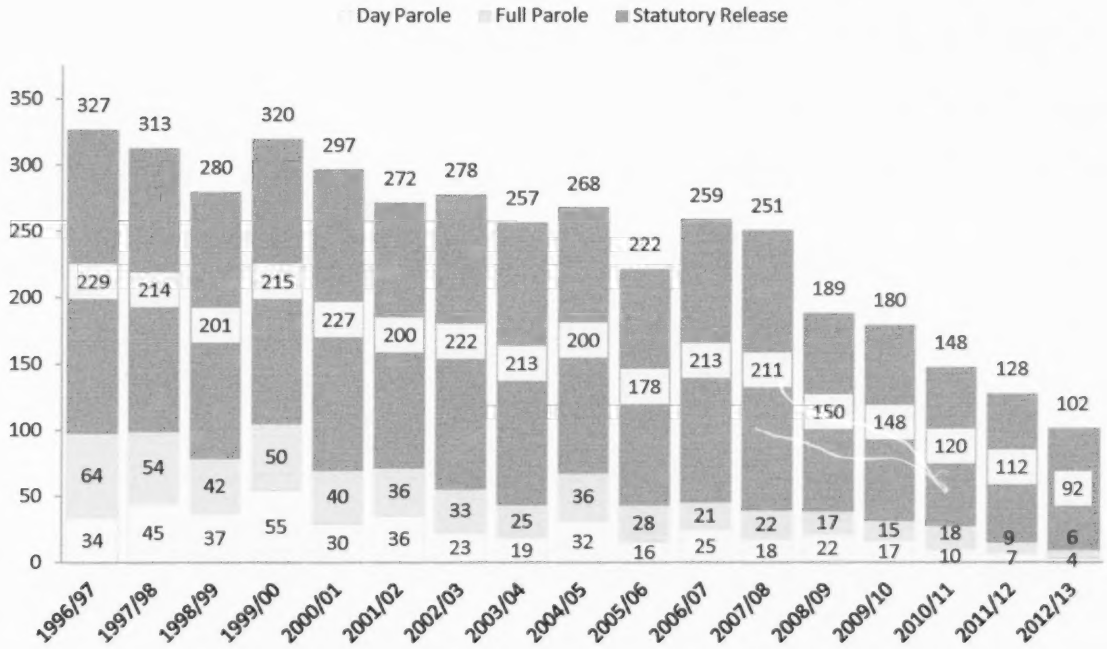
- Fifty percent of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the last five years (2008/09 to 2012/13) were revoked in the first six months compared to 9% of full parole supervision periods revoked with a violent offence in the same time frame.

CONVICTIONS (Tables 122-125)

Rates of conviction are another useful indicator when assessing the performance of offenders on conditional release.

In reviewing the rates of conviction information, it should be noted that the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its rates of convictions accordingly.

Figure 30. Convictions for Violent Offences by Supervision Type

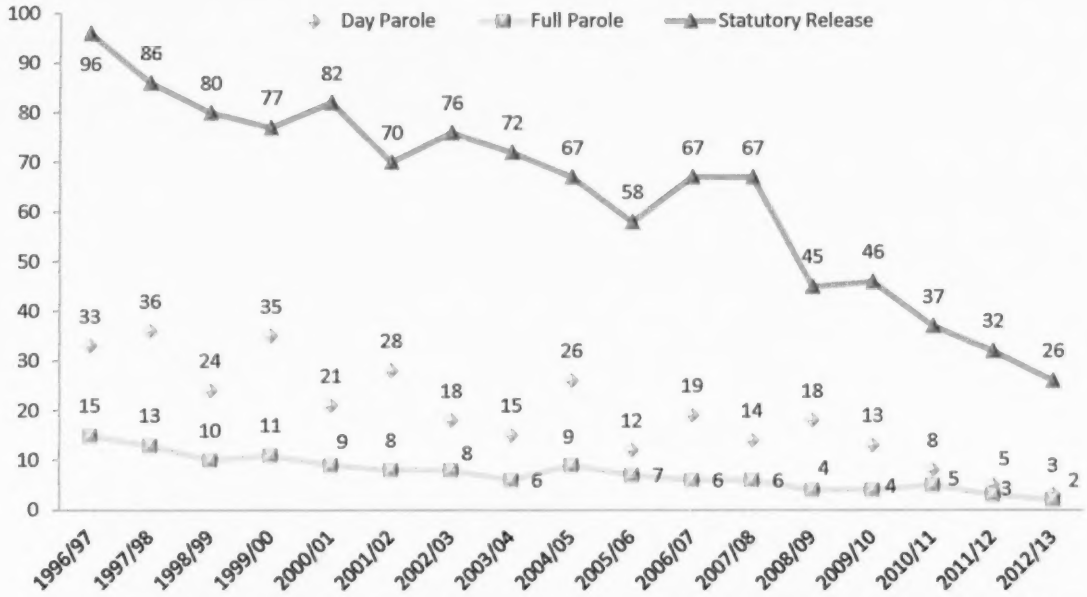


Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period, between 2002/03 and 2011/12, convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release decreased 54%. Offenders on statutory release accounted for 81% of all convictions for violent offences during that period, followed by offenders on full parole (10%) and offenders on day parole (9%).

A look at the rates of conviction for violent offences per 1,000 supervised offenders provides a more comprehensive picture of offenders' performance on conditional release.

Figure 31. Rates of Conviction for Violent Offences per 1,000 Supervised Offenders



Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations, because the number of convictions will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts.

- Over the ten-year period from 2002/03 to 2011/12, offenders on statutory release were almost ten times more likely to commit a violent offence during their supervision periods than offenders on full parole, and almost four times more likely to commit a violent offence than offenders on day parole.

- Over the past five years (from 2007/08 to 2011/12), offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, whereas offenders serving sentences for murder were the least likely. When looking at the information by release type, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole, full parole and statutory release. Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on full parole and on statutory release, while offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences were the least likely to be convicted of a violent offence on day parole.

- Over the same five-year period, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be convicted of a violent offence while on conditional release, and Asian offenders were the least likely.

- The number of convictions for violent offences by offenders on conditional release in 2011/12 was 41% lower than the ten-year average between 2002/03 and 2011/12. In fact, the total number of convictions in each of the last five years was below the ten-year average.

- In the last five years (2007/08 to 2011/12), convictions for violent offences decreased in all regions: Atlantic (-60%), Quebec (-48%), Ontario (-55%), Prairie (-44%) and Pacific (-44%).

OUTCOME (Tables 126-159)

Outcome rates provide information on the performance of offenders on conditional release from the start of the supervision period until the end of the supervision period. Supervision periods end in one of three ways:

> Successful completion[9]–supervision periods that are completed without a breach of condition or a new offence;
>
> Revocation for breach of condition–a positive intervention, which reduces the risk of reoffending;
>
> Revocation with offence–a negative end to the supervision period, which results in a new conviction[10].

Factors influencing outcomes are diverse and complex. However, there are strong and persistent indicators that offenders released on parole as a result of a rigorous risk-assessment are more likely to successfully complete their supervision periods than offenders released on statutory release.

In reviewing the outcome rate information, it should be noted that the number of revocations with offence will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because outstanding charges often take that long to be resolved by the courts. The Parole Board of Canada adjusts its revocation with offence rates when offenders are convicted for new offences that occurred during their supervision period.

Outcome rates provided in this section contain the data for APR supervision periods that ended in 2011/12 and 2012/13 for offenders who had been released on APR day and full parole prior to March 28, 2011, when Bill C-59 abolished the APR process for first-time federal non-violent offenders. In 2011/12, the Board rendered no APR pre-releases decisions. In 2012/13, as a result of the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision, the Pacific region continued processing APR cases, which had been initiated before March 28, 2011. This resulted in 17 releases on APR day parole and 20 releases on APR full parole (including graduations from APR day parole to full parole) in 2012/13 in the Pacific region. (Please consult the Appendix for more details.)

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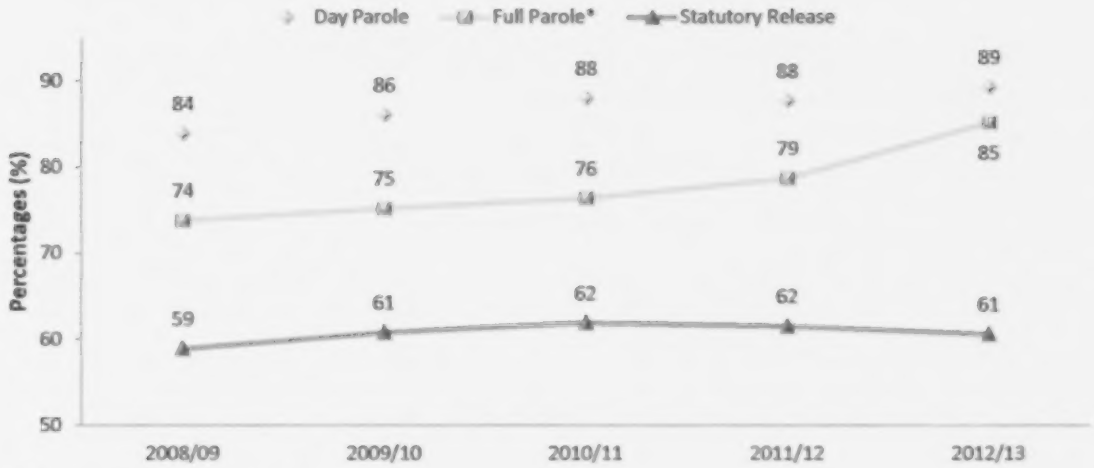
[9] Among other end results, successful completion includes cases where the offender died.

[10] A supervision period can also end by becoming inoperative. Parole can become inoperative if an offender who is on conditional release (day parole or full parole) receives an additional sentence for an offence under a federal act, and the day on which the offender is eligible for parole is later than the day he/she received the additional sentence. These release periods are excluded from the outcome rates because they are not a reflection of behaviour on conditional release.

Figure 32. Successful Completion Rates for Federal Conditional Release



* Includes determinate sentences only.

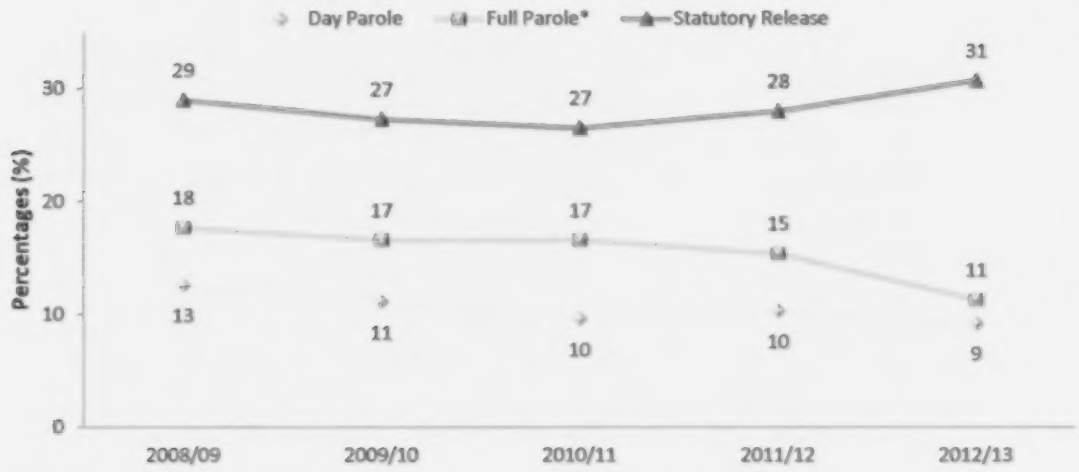
- In 2012/13, successful completion rates have improved for offenders on day parole (+5%), full parole (+11%) and statutory release (+2%) when compared to five years ago (2008/09). When compared to the previous year, successful completion rates declined for offenders on statutory release in 2012/13.

- When compared with the successful completion rates of full parole supervision periods, the successful completion rates on statutory release supervision periods were not only significantly lower, but the statutory release supervision periods were shorter. Over the last five years, 53% of all successfully completed statutory releases were less than six months compared with 1.4% of successfully completed full parole supervision periods. The majority of successfully completed supervision periods on full parole (93%) were for periods of more than one year.

- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was four percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole. When compared with statutory release, the successful completion rate on statutory release was 20% lower than the rate on regular full parole and 16% lower than the rate on APR full parole.

- During the five-year period (2008/09 to 2012/13), the difference between successful completion rates on regular day parole and APR day parole was on average less than a percentage point.

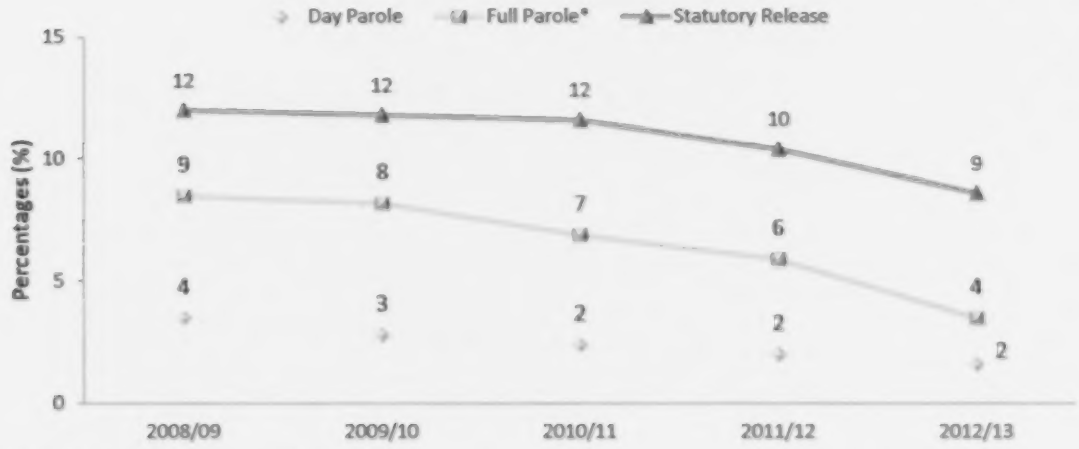
Figure 33. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Federal Conditional Release



* Includes determinate sentences only.

- Over the last five years, revocation for breach of condition rates on federal day and full parole have been steadily decreasing, while the revocation for breach of condition rate on statutory release increased in 2011/12 and 2012/13 after being on the decline.
- Offenders released on statutory release were far more likely to have had their releases revoked because of a breach of condition than offenders on day parole or full parole during each of the last five years.

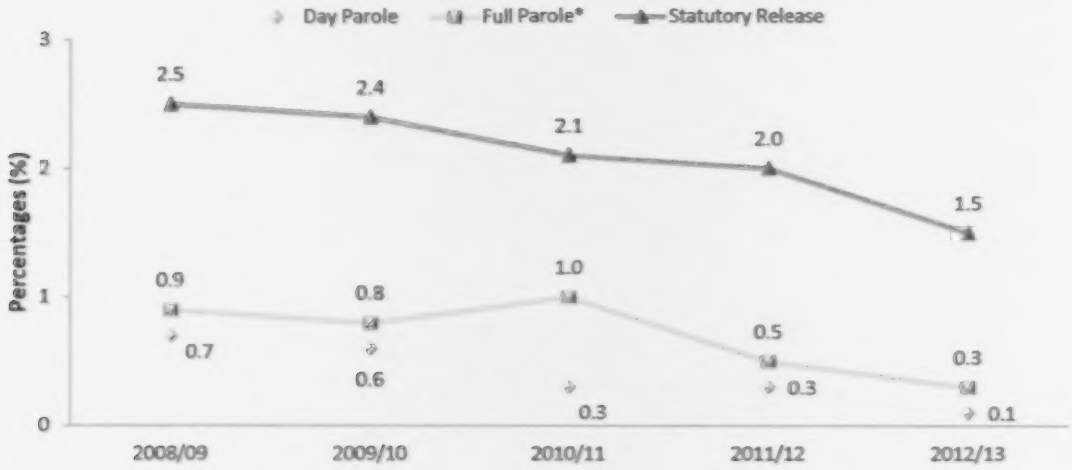
Figure 34. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



* Includes determinate sentences only.

- Total revocation with offence rates decreased for all federal conditional release supervision populations. Over the last five years, the rates for statutory release were on average four times higher than the rates for day parole and one and a half times higher than the rates for full parole.

Figure 35. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Federal Conditional Release



* Includes determinate sentences only.

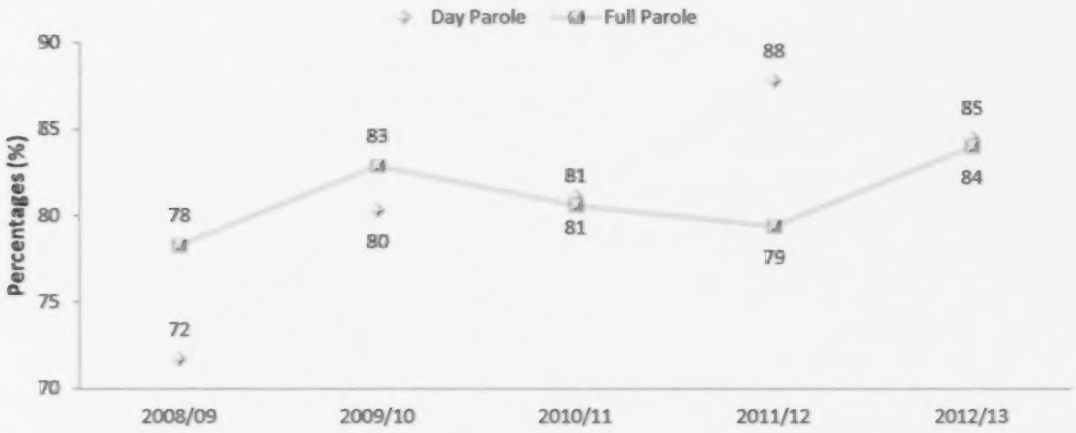
- Over the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were, on average, five times higher for offenders on statutory release than for offenders on day parole, and almost three times higher than for offenders on full parole. The rates of revocation with violent offence for federal day and full parole and statutory release have been on the decline and continued to decline in 2012/13.

- When comparing the rates, it should be noted that the revocation with violent offence rates on statutory release were not just higher than those for full parole supervision periods, they also occurred earlier. Twelve percent of statutory release supervision periods revoked with a violent offence between 2008/09 and 2012/13 were revoked in the first three months, while no full parole supervision period was revoked with a violent offence in the first three months during the same time period.

- Of the federal day parole supervision periods that had been revoked with a violent offence in the last five years, 14% were revoked in the first three months. The average length of day parole supervision periods in the last five years was slightly over five months.

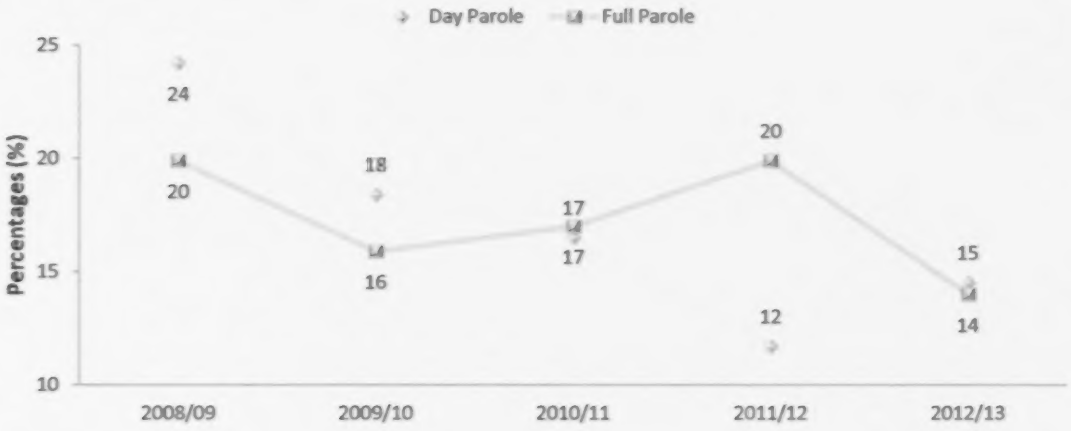
Outcomes on provincial day and full parole supervision periods demonstrated a similar picture as the outcomes of federal day and full parole.

Figure 36. Successful Completion Rates for Provincial Parole



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rates for offenders on provincial day parole have been improving with the exception of 2012/13, when the rate decreased 3%. The successful completion rate on provincial full parole increased 5% in 2012/13 in comparison with the previous year.

Figure 37. Revocation for Breach of Condition Rates for Provincial Parole

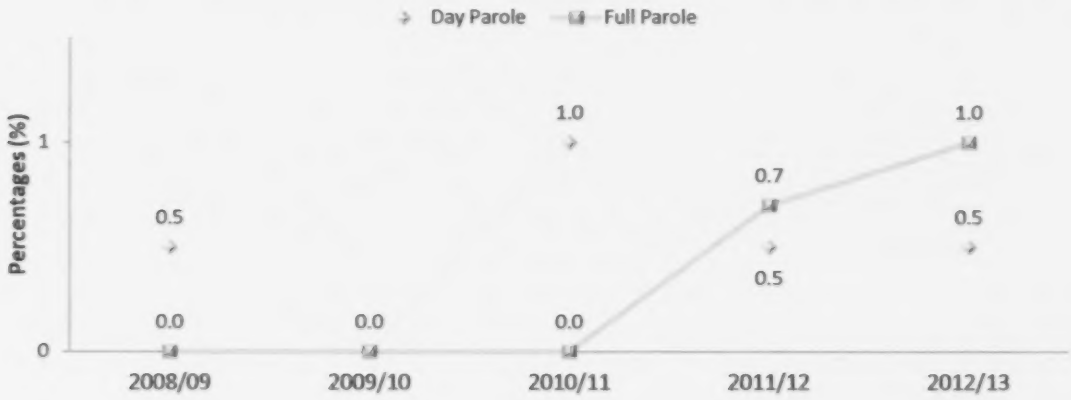


- In three of the last five years, provincial day parolees were more likely to have their parole revoked due to a breach of condition than provincial full parolees.

Figure 38. Total Revocation with Offence Rates for Provincial Parole

- The total revocation with offence rates for provincial parole increased in 2012/13: the total revocation with offence rate increased 0.5% on provincial day parole and 1.3% on provincial full parole.

Figure 39. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates for Provincial Parole



- Very few provincial offenders have had their paroles revoked because of violent reoffending during the last five years. Five offenders on provincial day parole and two offenders on provincial full parole were convicted of a violent offence in the last five years.

OUTCOME ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

- In the last five years, the successful completion rates of federal day paroles have improved, reaching 89% in 2012/13.

- During the five-year period between 2008/09 and 2012/13, the successful completion rate for offenders released on APR day parole was slightly higher (87.2%) than for offenders released on regular day parole (86.9%).

- In comparison with the previous year, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved slightly for all offence types in 2012/13, except for offenders serving sentences for schedule II offences, where the rate decreased half a percentage point.

- Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, successful completion rates on federal day parole were the highest for Asian offenders (averaging 95%) and the lowest for Aboriginal offenders (averaging 83%). In 2012/13, successful completion rates either improved (for Aboriginal, Black, White offenders and offenders of Other category) or remained relatively unchanged (for Asian offenders).

- In 2012/13, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved slightly to 89% for male offenders and to 91% for female offenders in comparison with the previous year.

- In 2012/13, successful completion rates on federal day parole improved in all regions: Atlantic (to 84%; +1%), Quebec (to 93%; +1%), Ontario (to 92%; +1%), Prairie (to 85%; +2%) and Pacific (to 92%; +4%). The Quebec region has had the highest successful completion rate on federal day parole over the past five years (91%) and the Atlantic region, the lowest (82%).

- In 2012/13, revocation with offence rates on federal day parole increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences (to 0.8%; +0.2%), and decreased for offenders serving sentences for murder (to 0.2%; -0.4%), schedule I-non-sex (to 1.8%; -0.7%) and schedule II offences (to 1.1%; -0.2%), while it remained stable for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences (at 3.7%).

- In 2012/13, the revocation with violent offence rate on federal day parole continued to decline and reached 0.1%. In the last five years, the rate of violent reoffending was below the national average (0.4%) in the Quebec and Ontario regions, and above the national average in the Prairie and Pacific regions. The rate in the Atlantic region was the same as the national average.

- In the last five years, the revocation with violent offence rates were the highest for Aboriginal and White offenders (0.4%) and the lowest for Asian offenders (0.1%).

- Offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences had the highest rate of violent reoffending in the last five years (0.9%), while offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences had the lowest (0.2%).

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

- In 2012/13, the successful completion rate on provincial day parole decreased to 85% (-3%). The rates decreased in the Atlantic (to 77%; -11%) and Prairie (to 94%; -2%) regions, and increased in the Pacific (to 86%; +2%) region. The total revocation with offence rates increased slightly in the Atlantic (to 1.7%) and Pacific regions (to 0.9%) and decreased in the Prairie region (to 0%) compared to 2011/12.

- As of April 14, 2013, one provincial offender was convicted of a violent offence on day parole in 2012/13.

- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial day parole were very low. Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, four offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences and one offender serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence, all males, had their provincial day paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON FULL PAROLE

Outcome on full parole is measured separately for offenders serving determinate sentences and for offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Indeterminate sentences are considered 'successful completions' for statistical purposes when the offender dies. For this reason, these cases are shown separately from those of offenders serving determinate sentences.

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

- The successful completion rates of federal full paroles have been consistently improving over the last five years, reaching 85% (+11%) in 2012/13.
- In the last five years, the successful completion rate on APR full parole was on average four percentage points lower than the rate on regular full parole.
- In 2012/13, the successful completion rates on full parole improved for offenders serving sentences for schedule II (to 88%; +7%) and non-scheduled (to 83%; +12%) offences, while the rates decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex (to 96%; -2%) and schedule I-non-sex (to 78%; -2%) offences.
- In 2012/13, the successful completion rates on federal full parole increased for Aboriginal (to 70%; +2%), Asian (to 92%; +8%), Black (to 90%; +8%) and White (to 85%; +7%) offenders.
- In 2012/13, the successful completion rates on federal full parole improved for male (to 85%; +6%) and female (to 92%; +9%) offenders.
- Compared to 2011/12, the successful completion rates on federal full parole have improved in all regions in 2012/13, while the revocation with offence rates decreased.
- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole were above the national average (0.7%) in the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific regions, while the rates in the Ontario and Prairie regions were below the national average.
- In 2012/13, the rates of violent reoffending on federal full parole increased slightly for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (to 1.4%; +0.5%), and decreased for offenders serving sentences for schedule II (to 0%; -0.4%) and non-scheduled offences (to 0%; -0.6%). No schedule I-sex offender was convicted of a violent offence while on federal full parole in the last five years.
- When looking at the five-year period (2008/09-2012/13), Aboriginal offenders had the highest revocation with the violent offence rate (1.3%), and Asian offenders the lowest (0.2%).
- In 2012/13, the rate of violent reoffending by male offenders on federal full parole decreased slightly (to 0.3%). No female offenders had their federal full parole supervision period revoked in 2012/13.

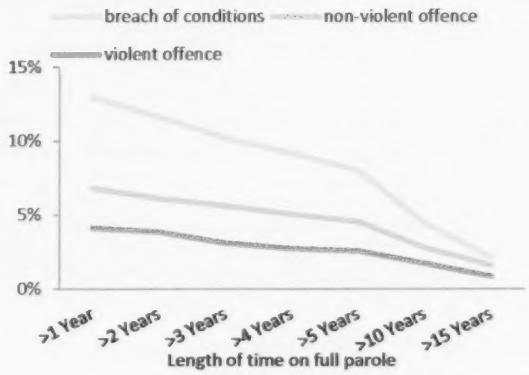
FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

- Between 1994/95 and 2012/13, 2,461offenders serving indeterminate sentences had completed 2,826 federal full parole supervision periods. As of April 14, 2013, 57% of the supervision periods were still active (supervised), 18% had ended because the offender had died while on parole, 14% were revoked for a breach of condition, 7% were revoked as the result of a non-violent offence, and 4% were revoked as the result of a violent offence.

- The average length of federal full parole supervision periods for offenders serving indeterminate sentences was 12.1 years.

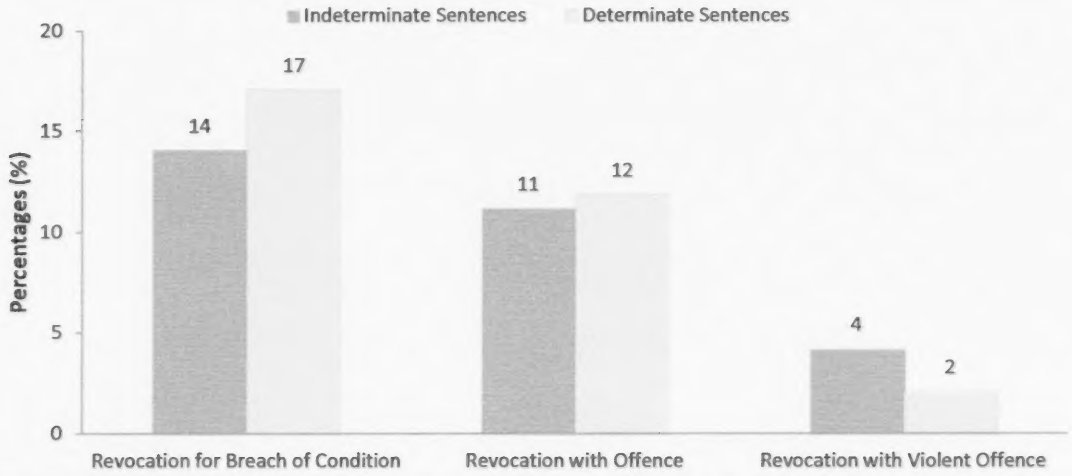
- Over the last 19 years, the majority of revocations for breach of condition and revocations with offence for offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole occurred within the first five years of the federal full parole supervision periods, and the number of revocations gradually decreases afterward. Thus, the likelihood of having a supervision period revoked drops significantly the longer the offender stays on full parole.

Figure 40. Revocation Rates for Federal Offenders Serving Indeterminate Sentences on Full Parole (between 1994/95 and 2012/13)



- Over the last 19 years, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 1.6 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked for having committed a new offence, and 4.3 times more likely to have died than to have had their supervision periods revoked with a violent offence. The longer the offender stays on full parole the more likely it is that the offender will die than commit a new offence.

Figure 41. Comparison of Revocation Rates for Offenders on Federal Full Parole between 1994/95 and 2012/13



Note: Between 1994/95 and 2012/13, the average length of full parole supervision periods for offenders serving determinate sentences was 23.9 months compared to 12.1 years for offenders serving indeterminate sentences.

- Compared to offenders serving determinate sentences on full parole, offenders serving indeterminate sentences on full parole were 21% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a breach of condition, 6% less likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a new offence, but twice as likely to have had their supervision periods revoked because of a violent offence.

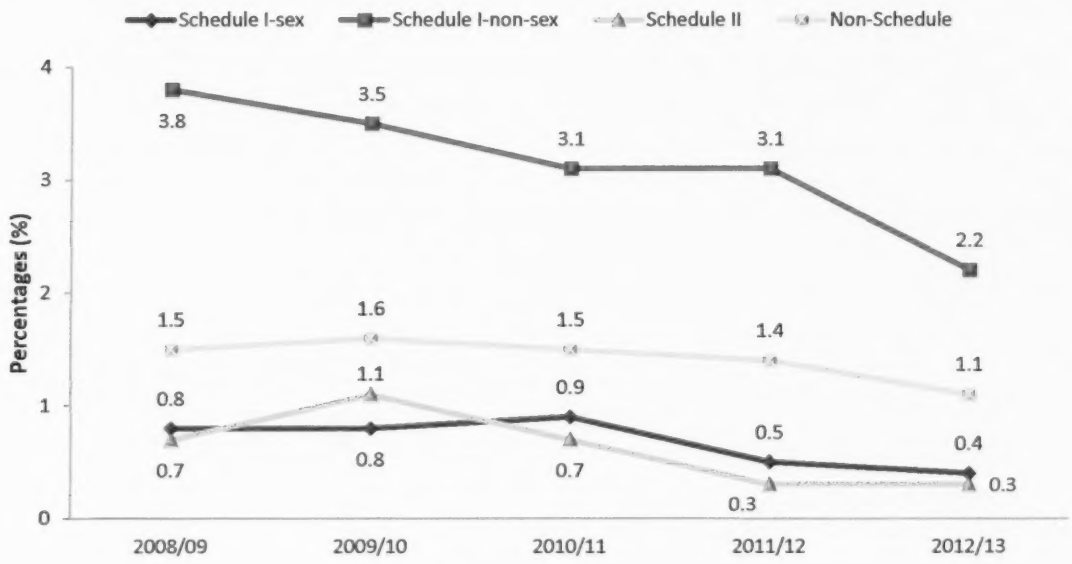
PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

- In 2012/13, the successful completion rate for provincial full parole increased to 84% (+5%). Increases were reported in the Atlantic (to 78%; +2%) and Pacific (to 96%; +14%) regions, and a slight decrease was reported in the Prairie region (to 81%; -0.3%).

- In the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending on provincial full parole were generally very low. One offender serving a sentence for a schedule I-non-sex offence and one offender serving a sentence for a non-scheduled offence had their provincial full paroles revoked because of a violent offence.

OUTCOME ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Figure 42. Revocation with Violent Offence Rates on Statutory Release by Offence Type



- Over the last five years, the successful completion rate for offenders on statutory release increased to 61% (+2%), while the revocation for breach of condition rate increased to 31% (+2%).

- Over the last five years, offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods (77%), and schedule I-non-sex offenders were the least likely (56%).

- Over the last five years, Asian offenders were the most likely to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods (76%), and Aboriginal offenders were the least likely (53%).

- Female offenders were more likely than male offenders to successfully complete their statutory release supervision periods in the last five years.

- In 2012/13, the revocation with violent offence rate on statutory release decreased to 1.5% (-0.5%), driven primarily by the drop in the rate for male offenders serving sentences for schedule I-non-sex offences (-0.8%). No female offender, as of April 14, 2013, had had their statutory release supervision period revoked because of a violent offence in 2012/13.

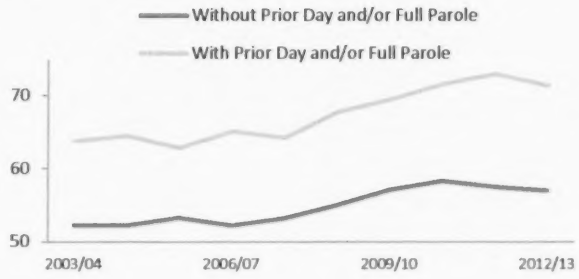
- The rates of violent reoffending on statutory release decreased in 2012/13 in the Quebec (-0.7%), Ontario (-0.7%) and Pacific (-1.3%) regions, and remained relatively stable in the Atlantic and Prairie regions compared to 2011/12. Averaged over the last five years, the rates of violent reoffending in the Quebec and Pacific regions were higher than the national average (2.1%), while the rates in the Atlantic and Ontario regions were lower than the national average. The rate in the Prairie region was the same as the national average.

- Over the last ten years, the successful completion rate on statutory release for offenders who had a day and/or full parole supervision period prior to a statutory release supervision period on the same sentence was on average 12% higher than the rate for offenders who had no prior supervision period. Two possible explanations for this are:

1. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release are less likely to reoffend and this is part of the reason they had the prior parole supervision periods.

2. Offenders that had a day or full parole supervision period prior to statutory release have learned from their time in the community and are thus more likely to successfully complete statutory release.

Figure 43. Successful Completion Rates for Statutory Release With and Without a Prior Day and/or Full Parole on the Same Sentence



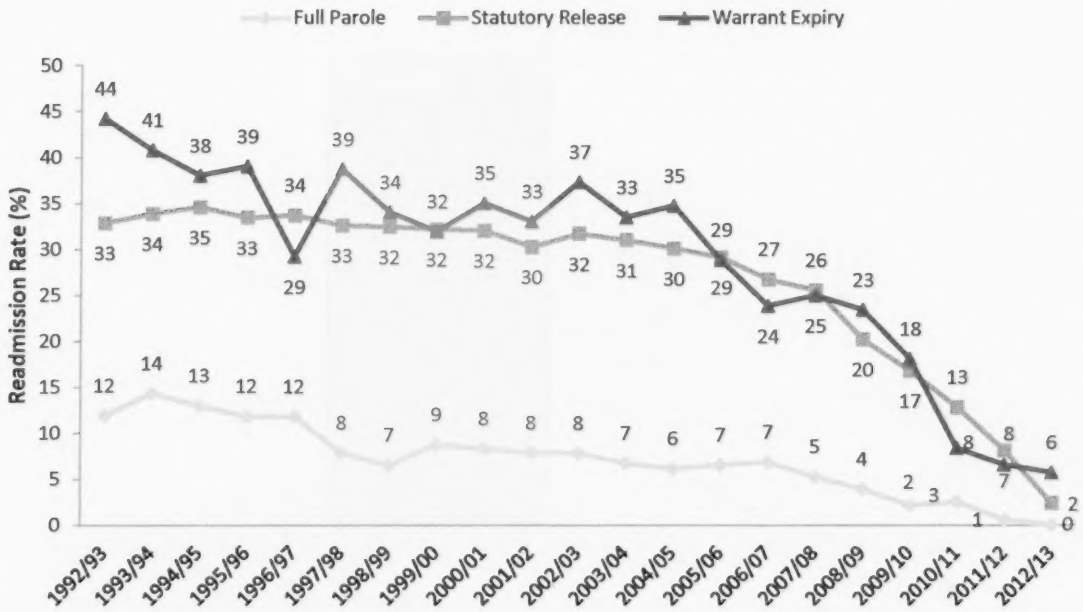
- In the last ten years, the successful completion rate on statutory release was the highest for offenders serving sentences for schedule I-sex offences, averaging 73% for those without prior day and/or full parole supervision periods and 82% for those with a prior day and/or full parole supervision period. The lowest successful completion rate was reported for offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences, averaging 51% for those without prior day and/or full parole supervision periods and 62% for those with a prior day and/or full parole supervision period.

- In the last ten years, violent reoffending on statutory release was significantly lower for offenders who had a prior day and/or full parole supervision period than for those who did not. Approximately, four out of five revocations with a violent offence on statutory release were for offenders who did not have a prior day and/or full parole supervision period prior to their statutory release. Similar findings were reported for all offence types, gender, race and regions.

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION (Tables 160-172)

The post-warrant expiry readmission analysis provides an important insight into the offender's ability in the long term to live a crime-free life in the community after completion of his or her sentence. This information is useful for strategic planning and assessment of the effectiveness of the law, policy and operations.

Figure 44. Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission on a Federal Sentence (as of March 31, 2013)



- Ten to fifteen years after sentence completion (for sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02), 25% of offenders had returned on a federal sentence as of March 31, 2013.

- Over the long-term (for sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02), offenders released at warrant expiry were almost four and a half times more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole. Offenders released on statutory release were only slightly less likely to be readmitted on a federal sentence after their sentence completion than offenders released at warrant expiry.

- When looking at the readmission rate for a violent offence (for sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02), offenders released at warrant expiry were ten times more likely to return to a federal institution because of a new violent offence than offenders who completed their sentences on full parole, and one and a half times more likely than offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02), offenders who completed their sentences on full parole were more likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence for a non-violent offence than a violent offence, while offenders released at warrant expiry and those who completed their sentences on statutory release were more likely to be readmitted for having committed a violent offence than a non-violent offence.

- Over the long term (for sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02), offenders serving sentences for non-scheduled offences who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence, and schedule I-sex offenders were the least likely.

Figure 45. The Post-Warrant Expiry Readmission Rate 10 to 15 years after Sentence Completion* (%)

Offence Type	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Warrant Expiry
Schedule I-sex	2.5	12.4	28.1
Schedule I-non-sex	8.3	33.2	38.7
Schedule II	7.2	25.1	40.0**
Non-Scheduled	11.5	44.9	62.2**

* For sentences completed between 1997/98 and 2001/02.
** Low numbers.

- Over the long term, of offenders who completed their sentences either on full parole, statutory release or were released at warrant expiry, Aboriginal offenders were the most likely to be readmitted on a new federal sentence.

- During the same time period, offenders from the Atlantic region who completed their sentences on either full parole (11%) or statutory release (37%) had the highest rates of readmission on a federal sentence, as did offenders who were released at warrant expiry in the Quebec region (44%). The lowest rates were reported in the Pacific region for offenders who completed their sentences on full parole (5%) and in the Ontario region for offenders who completed their sentences on statutory release (29%) or were released at warrant expiry (30%).

CONDITIONAL RELEASE OPENNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

(Tables 173-178)

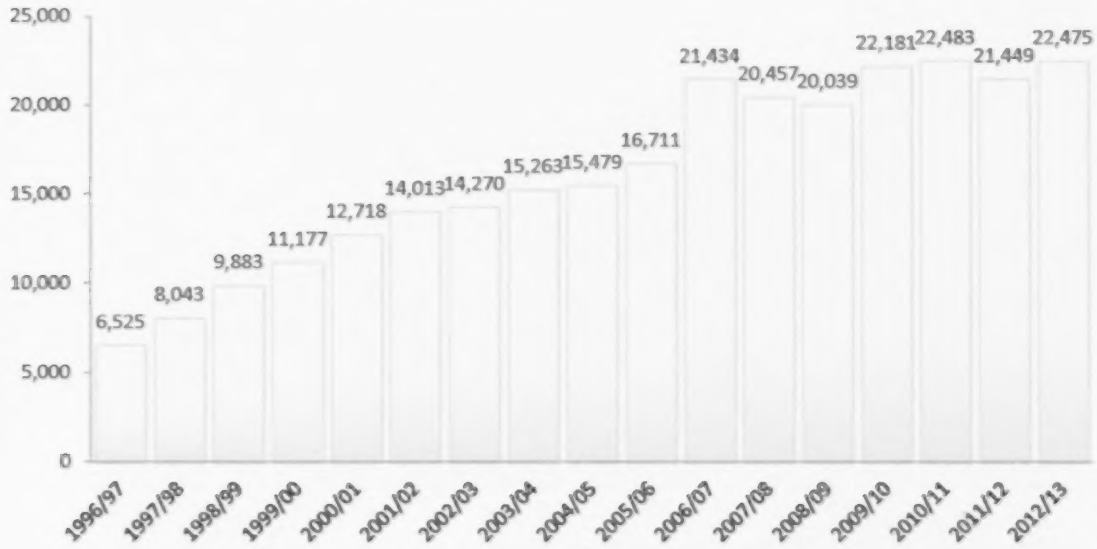
The Parole Board of Canada is responsible under the *CCRA* for the provision of information to victims of crime and assistance to those who wish to observe PBC hearings or to gain access to the decision registry. Effectiveness in these areas of service and support is a crucial part of the Board's efforts to be accountable to the public and to build credibility and understanding of the conditional release program.

On June 13, 2012, Bill C-10 entrenched in law the right of victims to present a statement at parole hearings, previously a matter of PBC policy. Increased public awareness and various campaigns in previous years promoting victim rights may have contributed to increases in the number of PBC contacts with victims, victims presentations at hearings as well as decisions requested from the Decision Registry by victims.

In reviewing the information within this section, it should be noted that there will be some variances between regions and some significant changes within regional numbers. This is a result of different recording methods between the regions as well as the efforts the Board has made over the last few years to improve information services for victims and the public and to improve its data collection methods.

INFORMATION SERVICES TO VICTIMS

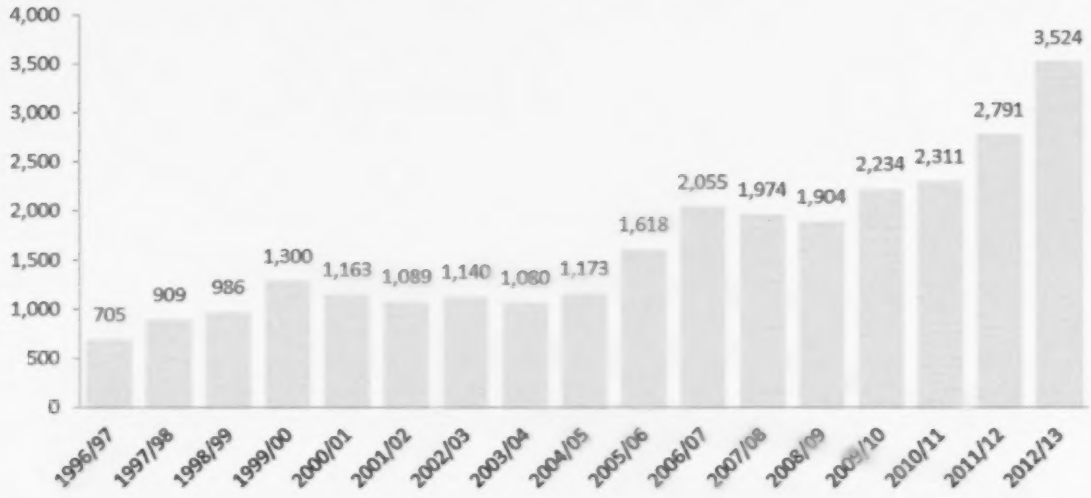
Figure 46. Parole Board of Canada Contacts with Victims



- In 2012/13, the Parole Board of Canada had 22,475 contacts with victims, an increase of 5% from the previous year. Contacts with victims increased in the Ontario (+42%) and Quebec (+4%) regions, while they decreased in the Atlantic (-9%), Prairie (-2%) and Pacific (-8%) regions.
- In the last five years, the PBC had 108,627 contacts with victims. The Pacific region had the highest proportion (29%), followed by the Ontario (23%), Prairie (18%), Quebec (17%) and Atlantic (14%) regions.
- As of March 31, 2013, the number of victims that had registered to receive information from the PBC and CSC was 7,585, a 4% increase from the previous year.

OBSERVERS AT PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA HEARINGS

Figure 47. Observers at Parole Board of Canada Hearings



- In 2012/13, the number of hearings with observers increased (to 1,441; +18%), as did the number of observers at the Board's hearings (to 3,524; +26%) compared to 2011/12.
- In 2012/13, the number of hearings with observers increased in the Atlantic (+51%), Quebec (+60%) and Prairie (+38%) regions, and decreased in the Ontario (-7%) and Pacific (-18%) regions compared to the previous year.
- In the last five years, 12,764 observers attended PBC hearings.

VICTIMS SPEAKING AT HEARINGS

Since July 1, 2001, victims of crime have been permitted to read prepared statements at PBC parole hearings. On June 13, 2012, the right of the victims to present a statement at parole hearings was entrenched in law.

- In 2012/13, victims made 254 presentations at 140 hearings, 31 more presentations than the previous year.
- The majority of presentations were done in person (90%) followed by presentations via video conferencing (6%), audiotape presentations (3%) and DVD presentations (1%).
- The major offence of victimization for victims making presentations in 2012/13 was most likely to have been murder, sexual assault or manslaughter.

ACCESS TO DECISION REGISTRY

- In 2012/13, the number of decisions sent from the decision registry increased 22% (to 6,646) compared to 2011/12. Increases were reported in the Atlantic (+29%), Quebec (+85%), Ontario (+3%) and Pacific (+12%) regions, whereas the number decreased negligibly in the Prairie region (-0.5%).
- In the last five years, almost 30,000 decisions have been sent from the decision registry.

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

(Tables 179-187)

The Record Suspension and Clemency program involves the review of record suspension applications, the ordering of record suspensions and the making of clemency recommendations.

RECORD SUSPENSION PROGRAM

A record suspension, formerly a pardon, allows people who were convicted of a criminal offence, but have completed their sentences imposed and demonstrated they are law-abiding citizens for a prescribed number of years, to have their criminal record kept separate and apart from other criminal records.

The *Criminal Records Act* (*CRA*) originally created in 1970 grants the Parole Board of Canada exclusive jurisdiction to order, refuse to order, or revoke record suspensions for convictions under federal acts or regulations of Canada.

On March 13, 2012, Bill C-10 amending the *CRA*, replaced the term "pardon" with the term "record suspension" and increased the waiting periods for a record suspension to five years for all summary convictions and to ten years for all indictable offences. Individuals convicted of sexual offences against minors (with certain exceptions) and those who have been convicted of more than three indictable offences, each with a sentence of two or more years, became ineligible for a record suspension.

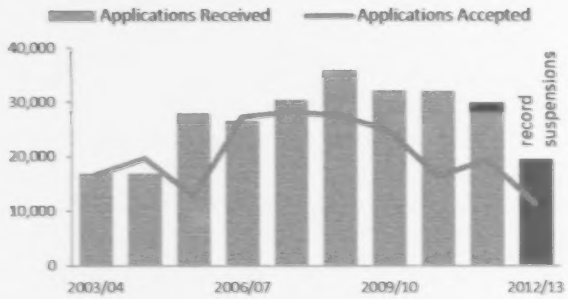
In 2012/13, the Record Suspension program continued processing pardon applications received before March 13, 2012, as well as processing the record suspension applications received after that date.

DECISION TRENDS

- In 2012/13, the Board received 19,523 record suspension applications and accepted 11,291 applications (or 58%). In the previous year, 2011/12, the Board received 28,790 pardon applications and 1,039 record suspension applications, accepting 65% and 76% respectively.

As record suspensions are not fully comparable with pardons (the eligibility criteria for a record suspension are different than for a pardon), comparisons between the year-end reports would be inaccurate. It was reported that the number of record suspension applications in 2012/13 was much lower than the number of pardon applications in the previous years, in part due to the decrease in the number of citizens eligible to apply for record suspensions in 2012/13 (effect of C-10) and in part due to the increase in the processing fee.

Figure 48. Pardon and Record Suspension Applications



- Between 2002/03 and 2011/12, the Board had been receiving on average more than 25,000 pardon applications a year and accepting more than 20,000 for processing (or 78%).

- In 2012/13, the PBC made 742 pardon decisions for the applications received in the previous years, resulting in 82% pardons granted, and 18% pardons denied.

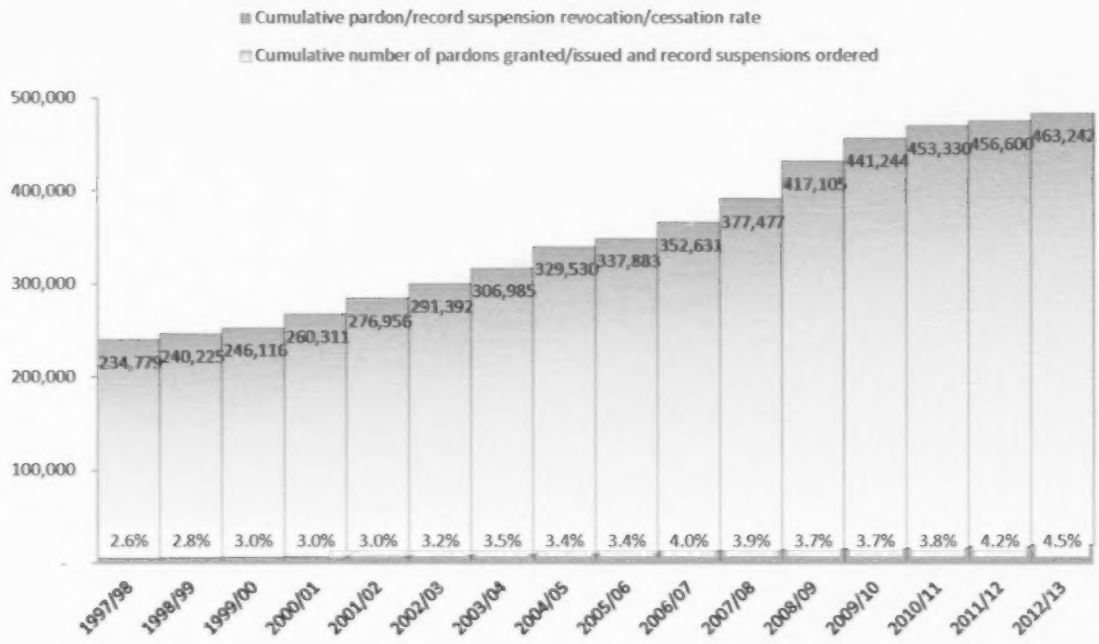
- The average processing time of the pardon applications accepted for processing increased in 2012/13 to 20.4 months (+11.3 months) from the previous year.

- In 2012/13, the PBC made 6,238 record suspension decisions; 97% of record suspensions were ordered and 3% were refused.

- In 2012/13, the average processing time of the record suspension applications accepted for processing was 3.7 months for those where final decision was to order a record suspension, and 6.7 months for those where final decision was to refuse to order a record suspension.

PERFORMANCE AND OUTCOME

Figure 49. Pardon/Record Suspension Revocation/Cessation Rate



- In 2012/13, the number of pardons and record suspensions revoked and those ceased to exist, decreased from the previous year to 1,697 (-17%). It included 991 pardons revoked by the PBC (58%), 697 pardons (41%) and two record suspensions (0.1%) that ceased to exist on RCMP authority and seven pardons that ceased to exist on PBC authority (0.4%).

- Over the last 15 years, the cumulative pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has remained relatively low; however it increased 0.3% in 2012/13. The increase in the rate in the last five years was due to the decreasing numbers of pardons granted and record suspensions ordered, particularly in the last three years, while the number of pardons revoked in the same time period was higher than in the previous years. Despite these new developments, the pardon/record suspension revocation/cessation rate has been relatively low, indicating that over 95% of pardoned citizens and those who received record suspensions have remained crime free.

CLEMENCY PROGRAM

The clemency provisions of the Letters Patent and those contained in the *Criminal Code* are used in exceptional circumstances, where no other remedy exists in law to reduce exceptionally negative effects of criminal sanctions.

Clemency is requested for a number of reasons, with employment being by far the most frequently used. Other reasons include: perceived inequity, medical condition, immigration to Canada, compassion, financial hardship, etc.

- In 2012, the PBC received 52 Royal Prerogative of Mercy (RPM) requests, 20 requests more than the previous year.
- In 2012, the PBC granted RPM in 12 cases and denied RPM in one case.
- In the last five years, 15 clemency requests have been granted, five have been denied and 107 requests have been discontinued. The majority of requests were discontinued either because the applicant did not provide sufficient information or proof of excessive hardship to proceed with the request or the Minister determined that the clemency request did not warrant investigation as the criteria had not been met.
- At the end of 2012, there were 79 clemency cases in process.

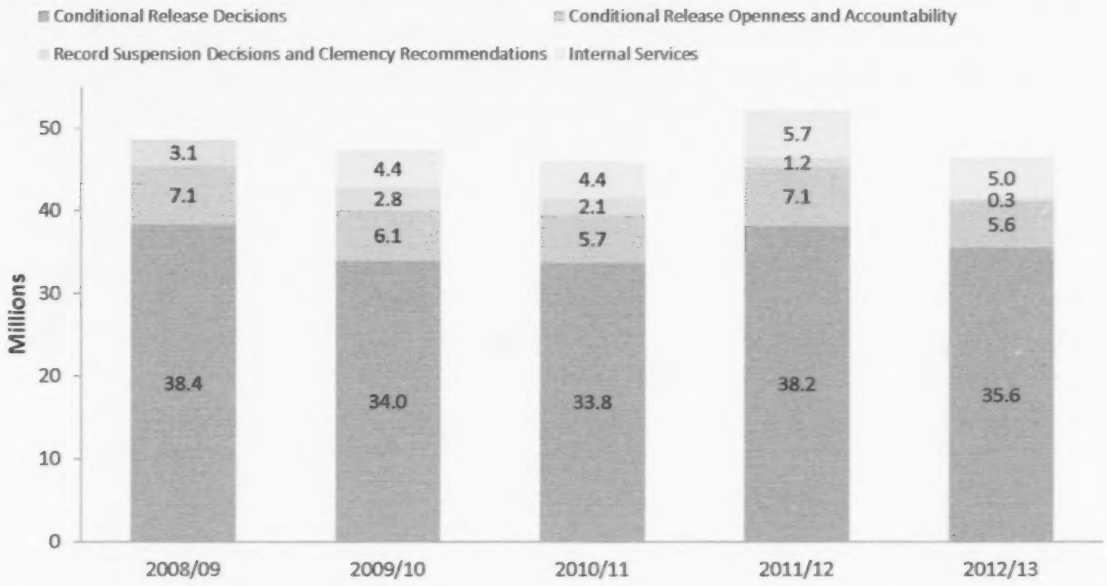
INTERNAL SERVICES

(Tables 188-190)

As the Government of Canada is committed to the continuous examination of its expenditures to ensure responsible spending, the Board must ensure that its programs are managed effectively and efficiently.

PBC REFERENCE LEVELS

Figure 50. PBC Reference Levels



Note: Internal Services in the past were re-allocated on a pro-rata basis to the programs, but since 2009/10 have been shown separately.

- In 2012/13, the total PBC expenditures amounted to $46.5 million, or a $5.7 million decrease compared to 2011/12.

- The Board has one strategic outcome which is "Conditional Release and Record Suspension Decisions and Decision Processes that Safeguard Canadian Communities". The Board applies its resources to four programs: Conditional Release Decisions, Conditional Release Openness and Accountability, Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations, and Internal Services. Conditional release decision-making is the most resource intensive area, accounting for 77% of the Board's expenditures.

- The $0.3 million in expenditures for Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations program is net of revenue. The fee to process a record suspension application is $631. The respendable revenue for the PBC is $470 per application. In 2012/13, accepted record suspension applications generated total revenues of $7,264,873. The PBC portion was $5,411,312.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- As of April 2, 2013, the Board staff consisted of 445 employees, 18% males and 82% females. The highest proportion of female staff was in the Atlantic region (31:3), and the lowest proportion was at the National Office (34:11).
- For 60% of employees the first official language was English and for 40% of employees it was French. Fifty-one percent (51%) of staff were bilingual.
- As of April 2, 2013, 4.1% of the Board's staff were Aboriginal and 9.4% percent were visible minorities. Employees with disabilities accounted for 4.6% percent of the Board's staff.
- As of April 1i, 2013, the Board had a total of 85 Board members (43 full-time and 42 part-time).
- Women represented 32% of all Board members.
- The first official language of 74% of Board members was English, while French was the first official language of 26% of Board members. Twenty-four percent (24%) of all Board members were bilingual.

APPENDIX

All tables are presented in a simple cross tabulation format, usually following a five-year period. Where possible, the information in each section is presented at the national and regional levels, by offence type, by Aboriginal and race, and by gender. The tables contain explanatory notes where necessary and appropriate. The order of the tables follows the same thematic sequence as indexed in the main body of the report.

It should be noted that some of the data included may be different than reported in previous years. This is due to ongoing updates and refinements to the Offender Management System (OMS) and the Conditional Release Information Management System (CRIMS).

It should also be noted that due to rounding, the total of percentages in summary tables may not always equal 100%.

PROGRAM DELIVERY CONTEXT

OFFENDER POPULATION

Table 1 **Source: PBC and CSC**

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION						
Year	Incarcerated		Conditional Release		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	% change
1990/91	11,964	59.2	8,248	40.8	20,212	—
1991/92	12,719	59.9	8,532	40.1	21,251	5.1
1992/93	12,877	59.5	8,749	40.5	21,626	1.8
1993/94	13,560	60.3	8,919	39.7	22,479	3.9
1994/95	14,262	62.8	8,465	37.2	22,727	1.1
1995/96	14,183	62.9	8,367	37.1	22,550	-0.8
1996/97	14,137	63.4	8,163	36.6	22,300	-1.1
1997/98	13,399	61.0	8,583	39.0	21,982	-1.4
1998/99	13,081	59.2	9,016	40.8	22,097	0.5
1999/00	12,800	58.4	9,135	41.6	21,935	-0.7
2000/01	12,794	58.9	8,911	41.1	21,705	-1.0
2001/02	12,662	59.6	8,589	40.4	21,251	-2.1
2002/03	12,654	60.2	8,371	39.8	21,025	-1.1
2003/04	12,413	59.8	8,339	40.2	20,752	-1.3
2004/05	12,623	60.6	8,218	39.4	20,841	0.4
2005/06	12,671	60.2	8,365	39.8	21,036	0.9
2006/07	13,171	60.9	8,449	39.1	21,620	2.8
2007/08	13,582	61.7	8,434	38.3	22,016	1.8
2008/09	13,289	60.4	8,716	39.6	22,005	0.0
2009/10	13,531	60.8	8,709	39.2	22,240	1.1
2010/11	14,219	62.2	8,644	37.8	22,863	2.8
2011/12	14,419	62.3	8,737	37.7	23,156	1.3
2012/13	14,744	63.4	8,500	36.6	23,244	0.4

Note: Excluded as of April 14, 2013, were: escapees (121), those on bail (140), and UAL (432).

DEFINITION: Incarcerated population includes: offenders serving federal sentences in penitentiaries and in provincial facilities, those housed as inmates in Community Correctional Centres (as distinguished from conditionally released offenders), and those temporarily absent from the institution on some form of temporary release (Temporary Absence or Work Release).

Conditional Release population includes: those federal offenders conditionally released on day parole, full parole and statutory release and those on long term supervision orders including those paroled for deportation and temporary detainees whether detained in a penitentiary or a provincial jail.

Table 2 **Source: PBC and CSC**

FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	2,177	9.9	5,276	24.0	6,007	27.3	5,332	24.2	3,213	14.6	22,005
2009/10	2,239	10.1	5,317	23.9	6,198	27.9	5,374	24.2	3,112	14.0	22,240
2010/11	2,228	9.7	5,430	23.8	6,455	28.2	5,597	24.5	3,153	13.8	22,863
2011/12	2,183	9.4	5,535	23.9	6,490	28.0	5,789	25.0	3,159	13.6	23,156
2012/13	2,290	9.9	5,608	24.1	6,250	26.9	5,904	25.4	3,192	13.7	23,244

Note: Excluded as of April 14, 2013, were: escapees (2 Atlantic, 24 Quebec, 48 Ontario, 16 Prairies and 31 Pacific) and those on bail (2 Atlantic, 13 Quebec, 87 Ontario, 18 Prairies and 20 Pacific).

Table 3 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by REGION											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	1,335	10.0	3,091	23.3	3,673	27.6	3,329	25.1	1,861	14.0	13,289
2009/10	1,331	9.8	3,102	22.9	3,863	28.5	3,465	25.6	1,770	13.1	13,531
2010/11	1,337	9.4	3,187	22.4	4,098	28.8	3,711	26.1	1,886	13.3	14,219
2011/12	1,310	9.1	3,285	22.8	4,139	28.7	3,850	26.7	1,835	12.7	14,419
2012/13	1,494	10.1	3,411	23.1	3,985	27.0	3,925	26.6	1,929	13.1	14,744

Table 4 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	2,618	19.7	354	2.7	1,060	8.0	8,607	64.8	650	4.9	13,289
2009/10	2,793	20.6	380	2.8	1,144	8.5	8,563	63.3	651	4.8	13,531
2010/11	3,057	21.5	415	2.9	1,297	9.1	8,679	61.0	771	5.4	14,219
2011/12	3,171	22.0	480	3.3	1,340	9.3	8,530	59.2	898	6.2	14,419
2012/13	3,388	23.0	612	4.2	1,446	9.8	8,613	58.4	685	4.6	14,744

Table 5 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL INCARCERATED POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	12,789	96.2	500	3.8	13,289
2009/10	13,028	96.3	503	3.7	13,531
2010/11	13,650	96.0	569	4.0	14,219
2011/12	13,816	95.8	603	4.2	14,419
2012/13	14,165	96.1	579	3.9	14,744

Table 6 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION									
Year	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Long-term Supervision		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1991/92	1,780	20.9	4,512	52.9	2,240	26.3			8,532
1992/93	1,785	20.4	4,878	55.8	2,086	23.8			8,749
1993/94	1,431	16.0	5,472	61.4	2,016	22.6			8,919
1994/95	1,263	14.9	5,063	59.8	2,139	25.3			8,465
1995/96	1,101	13.2	4,804	57.4	2,462	29.4			8,367
1996/97	959	11.7	4,588	56.2	2,616	32.0			8,163
1997/98	1,374	16.0	4,504	52.5	2,705	31.5			8,583
1998/99	1,562	17.3	4,755	52.7	2,699	29.9			9,016
1999/00	1,471	16.1	4,918	53.8	2,746	30.1			9,135
2000/01	1,319	14.8	4,807	53.9	2,779	31.2	6	0.1	8,911
2001/02	1,234	14.4	4,502	52.4	2,833	33.0	20	0.2	8,589
2002/03	1,201	14.3	4,258	50.9	2,878	34.4	34	0.4	8,371
2003/04	1,215	14.6	4,162	49.9	2,901	34.8	61	0.7	8,339
2004/05	1,160	14.1	4,043	49.2	2,922	35.6	93	1.1	8,218
2005/06	1,281	15.3	4,038	48.3	2,926	35.0	120	1.4	8,365
2006/07	1,245	14.7	3,997	47.3	3,038	36.0	169	2.0	8,449
2007/08	1,240	14.7	3,969	47.1	3,016	35.8	209	2.5	8,434
2008/09	1,145	13.1	4,007	46.0	3,311	38.0	253	2.9	8,716
2009/10	1,230	14.1	4,002	46.0	3,207	36.8	270	3.1	8,709
2010/11	1,128	13.0	4,040	46.7	3,177	36.8	299	3.5	8,644
2011/12	1,272	14.6	3,664	41.9	3,466	39.7	334	3.8	8,737
2012/13	1,243	14.6	3,390	39.9	3,499	41.2	366	4.3	8,500*

Note: As of April 14, 2013, excluded UAL from supervision in 2012/13 were 75 DP (5.7% of total DPs), 119 FP (3.4% of total FPs), 234 SR (6.3% of total SRs) and 4 LTS (1.1% of total LTSs).

* The total for 2012/13 includes one offender from the Ontario region who was deported after having reached his statutory release date and one offender from the Atlantic region who was extradited.

Table 7 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	Type	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2008/09	Day Parole	112	277	280	254	222	1,145
	Full Parole	387	1,029	1,113	834	644	4,007
	Statutory Release	329	805	864	870	443	3,311
	Long-Term Supervision	14	74	77	45	43	253
	Total	**842**	**2,185**	**2,334**	**2,003**	**1,352**	**8,716**
2009/10	Day Parole	136	287	292	284	231	1,230
	Full Parole	434	1,061	1,070	815	622	4,002
	Statutory Release	324	789	892	755	447	3,207
	Long-Term Supervision	14	78	81	55	42	270
	Total	**908**	**2,215**	**2,335**	**1,909**	**1,342**	**8,709**
2010/11	Day Parole	116	296	266	243	207	1,128
	Full Parole	461	1,081	1,090	806	602	4,040
	Statutory Release	299	772	920	779	407	3,177
	Long-Term Supervision	15	93	81	58	52	299
	Total	**891**	**2,242**	**2,357**	**1,886**	**1,268**	**8,644**
2011/12	Day Parole	115	339	260	323	235	1,272
	Full Parole	385	1,057	964	701	557	3,664
	Statutory Release	356	748	1,031	858	473	3,466
	Long-Term Supervision	17	105	96	57	59	334
	Total	**873**	**2,250[1]**	**2,351**	**1,939**	**1,324**	**8,737**
2012/13	Day Parole	128	324	257	277	257	1,243
	Full Parole	333	963	861	713	520	3,390
	Statutory Release	316	787	1,041	933	422	3,499
	Long-Term Supervision	18	123	105	56	64	366
	Total	**796[2]**	**2,197**	**2,265[3]**	**1,979**	**1,263**	**8,500**

Note: Excluded as of April 14, 2013, were: 432 UAL (28 Atlantic, 100 Quebec, 113 Ontario, 133 Prairies and 58 Pacific).
[1] Includes one offender in the Quebec region who was extradited.
[2] Includes one offender in the Atlantic region who was extradited.
[3] Includes one offender in the Ontario region who was deported.

Table 8 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	1,171	13.4	410	4.7	563	6.5	6,086	69.8	486	5.6	8,716
2009/10	1,196	13.7	391	4.5	602	6.9	6,019	69.1	501	5.8	8,709
2010/11	1,179	13.6	400	4.6	628	7.3	5,967	69.0	470	5.4	8,644
2011/12	1,294	14.8	393	4.5	658	7.5	5,903	67.6	489	5.6	8,737
2012/13	1,376	16.2	424	5.0	669	7.9	5,689	66.9	342	4.0	8,500

Table 9 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by GENDER					
Year	Male		Female		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	8,141	93.4	575	6.6	8,716
2009/10	8,145	93.5	564	6.3	8,709
2010/11	8,114	93.9	530	6.1	8,644
2011/12	8,201	93.9	536	6.1	8,737
2012/13	7,973	93.8	527	6.2	8,500

Table 10 **Source: PBC and CSC**

PROVINCIAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION by REGION							
Year	**Type**	**Atlantic**	**Quebec**	**Ontario**	**Prairies**	**Pacific**	**Canada**
2008/09	Day Parole	13	-	-	18	35	66
	Full Parole	42	-	-	40	43	125
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	2	-	2
	Total	**55**	**-**	**-**	**60**	**78**	**193**
2009/10	Day Parole	16	-	-	16	36	68
	Full Parole	46	2	1	30	45	124
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**62**	**2**	**1**	**46**	**81**	**192**
2010/11	Day Parole	10	-	-	18	34	62
	Full Parole	36	-	-	20	37	93
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**46**	**-**	**-**	**38**	**71**	**155**
2011/12	Day Parole	24	-	-	10	30	64
	Full Parole	27	-	1	23	22	73
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**51**	**-**	**1**	**33**	**52**	**137**
2012/13	Day Parole	15	-	-	9	39	63
	Full Parole	26	-	-	12	33	71
	Long-Term Supervision	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	**41**	**-**	**-**	**21**	**72**	**134**

Note: Excluded as of April 14, 2013, were: 9 UAL (3 Atlantic, 2 Prairies and 4 Pacific).
The provincial cases in the Quebec and Ontario regions were transfers from the other three regions upon parole release or on an exchange of service.

Table 11 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by REGION (%)						
Region	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	2008/09	14	11	39	18	18
	2009/10	14	11	37	21	17
	2010/11	15	11	35	19	19
	2011/12	15	11	35	19	20
	2012/13	15	11	38	19	18
Quebec	2008/09	21	13	37	17	12
	2009/10	21	13	35	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	16
	2011/12	21	13	33	17	16
	2012/13	21	13	34	16	16
Ontario	2008/09	21	12	36	16	15
	2009/10	22	13	34	17	14
	2010/11	21	13	33	16	17
	2011/12	21	13	33	16	17
	2012/13	21	13	33	17	15
Prairies	2008/09	13	13	40	19	14
	2009/10	14	14	40	19	13
	2010/11	13	13	39	18	16
	2011/12	13	14	38	18	16
	2012/13	14	14	39	18	15
Pacific	2008/09	27	11	36	12	14
	2009/10	28	12	36	11	13
	2010/11	28	12	34	10	17
	2011/12	29	12	33	10	16
	2012/13	30	12	34	10	14

Table 12 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL INCARCERATED and CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION in 2012/13 by REGION (%)						
Region		Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Atlantic	INC	16	11	40	16	17
	CR	14	10	33	24	18
Quebec	INC	19	13	37	13	17
	CR	24	13	29	21	14
Ontario	INC	22	15	35	14	14
	CR	20	11	31	21	16
Prairies	INC	13	15	43	14	16
	CR	15	14	31	26	15
Pacific	INC	30	13	37	7	13
	CR	30	11	29	14	16

Table 13 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE POPULATION (%)						
Type	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Day Parole	2008/09	23	6	28	28	15
	2009/10	22	6	28	30	13
	2010/11	20	5	26	29	20
	2011/12	20	7	26	29	18
	2012/13	21	7	26	29	17
Full Parole	2008/09	36	5	15	35	10
	2009/10	37	4	14	35	10
	2010/11	37	4	12	32	15
	2011/12	41	4	13	29	13
	2012/13	44	5	14	26	11
Statutory Release	2008/09	-	12	54	14	19
	2009/10	-	15	53	13	19
	2010/11	-	15	51	13	21
	2011/12	-	15	49	14	22
	2012/13	-	14	48	17	21

Table 14 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Aboriginal	2008/09	19	16	46	7	13
	2009/10	19	16	46	7	12
	2010/11	18	15	45	7	15
	2011/12	18	15	44	8	15
	2012/13	18	15	45	8	14
Asian	2008/09	14	5	26	48	7
	2009/10	14	5	25	48	8
	2010/11	14	5	22	46	13
	2011/12	14	5	24	43	14
	2012/13	16	5	25	41	14
Black	2008/09	15	9	42	24	9
	2009/10	16	9	41	25	10
	2010/11	15	9	39	24	12
	2011/12	16	8	40	24	13
	2012/13	16	8	40	24	12
White	2008/09	21	12	36	16	16
	2009/10	21	13	34	16	16
	2010/11	21	13	32	15	18
	2011/12	22	13	32	15	18
	2012/13	22	14	32	15	16
Other	2008/09	15	11	32	30	12
	2009/10	16	11	31	31	12
	2010/11	15	11	31	27	17
	2011/12	13	13	31	26	16
	2012/13	14	11	31	27	18

Table 15 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the TOTAL FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION by GENDER (%)						
Gender	Year	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Male	2008/09	20	13	38	16	14
	2009/10	20	13	36	16	14
	2010/11	20	13	35	15	17
	2011/12	20	13	35	16	17
	2012/13	20	14	35	16	15
Female	2008/09	15	3	35	31	16
	2009/10	17	3	35	30	16
	2010/11	17	3	35	27	19
	2011/12	17	3	34	27	19
	2012/13	18	3	35	26	18

Return to the Section Offender Population

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS

Table 16 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS					
Admission Type	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Warrant of Committal	4,825	5,217	5,423	5,118	4,999
	58%	62%	65%	64%	62%
Revocations					
For breach of condition					
• Day Parole	393	296	276	260	285
• Full Parole	241	216	222	201	139
• Stat. Release	1,556	1,529	1,364	1,426	1,679
With outstanding charge					
• Day Parole	10	13	12	8	8
• Full Parole	44	31	28	22	30
• Stat. Release	215	221	204	191	230
With offence					
• Day Parole	131	84	78	60	52
• Full Parole	100	102	88	85	43
• Stat. Release	575	551	515	431	489
Sub-Total – Revocations	**3,265**	**3,043**	**2,787**	**2,684**	**2,955**
	40%	36%	33%	34%	37%
Other*	171	103	133	133	140
	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Total Admissions	**8,261**	**8,363**	**8,343**	**7,935**	**8,094**
Total Offenders	8,010	8,146	8,154	7,781	7,900

Note: The number of admissions may be greater than the number of offenders admitted to federal institutions, as an offender could be admitted to an institution more than once during the same year.
* Other includes transfers in from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 17 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by REGION										
Region	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13**	
	W. of C.	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**	**W. of C.**	**Rev.**
Atlantic	556	405	634	366	575	388	577	306	623	321
Quebec	1,054	599	1,125	606	1,175	539	1,083	515	1,074	505
Ontario	1,339	716	1,444	621	1,498	573	1,429	583	1,372	630
Prairies	1,377	1,087	1,511	1,046	1,677	909	1,579	944	1,496	1,159
Pacific	499	458	503	404	498	378	450	336	434	340
Canada	**4,825**	**3,265**	**5,217**	**3,043**	**5,423**	**2,787**	**5,118**	**2,684**	**4,999**	**2,955**

Note: Excluded were 'other' admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 18 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)										
Admission Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	3,798	40.2	993	70.9	2,020	61.8	10,950	43.5	1,120	65.0
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	1,606	17.0	104	7.4	399	12.2	4,471	17.8	121	7.0
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	400	4.2	31	2.2	87	2.7	709	2.8	40	2.3
Revocation with Offence	922	9.8	44	3.1	119	3.6	2,218	8.8	81	4.7
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	2,619	27.7	158	11.3	580	17.8	6,424	25.5	302	17.5
Other	99	1.0	71	5.1	61	1.9	390	1.5	59	3.4
Total	**9,444**		**1,401**		**3,266**		**25,162**		**1,723**	

* **DEFINITION**: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 19 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)				
Admission Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Warrant of committal (initial)	17,497	45.4	1,384	57.3
Warrant of Committal (Repeat)*	6,509	16.9	192	8.0
Revocation with Outstanding Charge	1,237	3.2	30	1.2
Revocation with Offence	3,244	8.4	140	5.8
Revocation for Breach of Conditions	9,480	24.6	603	25.0
Other	614	1.6	66	2.7
Total	**38,581**		**2,415**	

* **DEFINITION**: Repeat warrant of committal is when an offender, after completing a first federal sentence, subsequently receives another federal sentence.

Table 20 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL ADMISSIONS to INSTITUTIONS by OFFENCE TYPE										
Offence Type	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Murder	222	2.7	229	2.7	218	2.6	222	2.8	221	2.7
Schedule I sex	768	9.3	826	9.9	819	9.8	825	10.4	788	9.7
Schedule I non-sex	3,611	43.7	3,526	42.2	3,560	42.7	3,381	42.6	3,534	43.7
Schedule II	1,605	19.4	1,729	20.7	1,635	19.6	1,636	20.6	1,675	20.7
Non-scheduled	2,055	24.9	2,053	24.5	2,111	25.3	1,871	23.6	1,876	23.2
Total Admissions	**8,261**		**8,363**		**8,343**		**7,935**		**8,094**	

Table 21 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of ADMISSIONS by OFFENCE TYPE for WARRANT OF COMMITTAL and REVOCATION ADMISSIONS (%)										
Offence Type	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.	Warrant of Com.	Rev.
Murder	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.4
Schedule I sex	13.1	4.0	12.8	5.1	12.7	4.4	13.7	4.6	12.1	5.9
Schedule I non-sex	39.1	51.4	37.7	50.1	38.2	51.8	38.5	51.2	38.9	52.5
Schedule II	22.5	14.1	23.3	16.1	21.7	14.8	23.3	15.1	24.0	14.7
Non-scheduled	22.6	27.9	23.3	26.4	24.8	26.2	21.7	26.2	22.1	24.5
Total Admissions	**4,825**	**3,265**	**5,217**	**3,043**	**5,423**	**2,787**	**5,118**	**2,684**	**4,999**	**2,955**

Note: Excluded were 'other' admissions, such as transfers from foreign countries, supervision terminated, exchange of services, etc.

Table 22 Source: PBC

AGE at ADMISSIONS on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITTAL										
Age Group	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	-	-	1	0.0
18-29	1,664	46.9	1,856	48.3	1,928	48.2	1,828	48.0	1,791	48.5
30-39	851	24.0	921	24.0	992	24.8	971	25.5	903	24.4
40-49	642	18.1	608	15.8	626	15.7	569	15.0	559	15.1
50-59	256	7.2	298	7.8	304	7.6	297	7.8	272	7.4
60-69	100	2.8	115	3.0	110	2.8	105	2.8	129	3.5
70-79	27	0.8	35	0.9	30	0.8	33	0.9	35	0.9
Over 80	3	0.1	5	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1
Total Admissions	**3,546**	**100**	**3,840**	**100**	**3,996**	**100**	**3,805**	**100**	**3,694**	**100**

Table 23 Source: PBC

AVERAGE AGE at ADMISSIONS on INITIAL WARRANTS of COMMITTAL by RACE (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)										
Age Group	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.2
18-29	2,260	59.5	455	45.8	1,323	65.5	4,439	40.5	590	52.7
30-39	888	23.4	263	26.5	424	21.0	2,787	25.5	276	24.6
40-49	466	12.3	177	17.8	199	9.9	2,007	18.3	155	13.8
50-59	142	3.7	84	8.5	57	2.8	1,079	9.9	65	5.8
60-69	31	0.8	13	1.3	13	0.6	477	4.4	25	2.2
70-79	7	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.1	143	1.3	6	0.5
Over 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0.1	1	0.1
Total Admissions	**3,798**	**100**	**993**	**100**	**2,020**	**100**	**10,950**	**100**	**1,120**	**100**

Return to the Section Federal Admissions

FEDERAL RELEASES

Table 24 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS										
Release/Graduation Type	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DP from Institutions	2,132	19.2	2,136	19.9	2,056	20.0	1,848	18.6	1,854	17.4
DP Continued	869	7.8	846	7.9	881	8.6	887	8.9	1,217	11.5
All Day Parole	3,001	27.1	2,982	27.7	2,937	28.5	2,735	27.5	3,071	28.9
FP from Institutions	221	2.0	176	1.6	150	1.5	128	1.3	119	1.1
DP to FP	1,267	11.4	1,211	11.3	1,279	12.4	863	8.7	896	8.4
All Full Parole	1,488	13.4	1,387	12.9	1,429	13.9	991	10.0	1,015	9.6
SR from Institutions	5,764	52.0	5,552	51.6	5,094	49.5	5,325	53.6	5,552	52.2
DP to SR	456	4.1	480	4.5	470	4.6	535	5.4	633	6.0
All Statutory Release	6,220	56.1	6,032	56.1	5,564	54.1	5,860	59.0	6,185	58.2
WED to LTSO	34	0.3	33	0.3	40	0.4	40	0.4	47	0.4
Graduations to LTSO	24	0.2	15	0.1	16	0.2	21	0.2	18	0.2
All LTSO	58	0.5	48	0.4	56	0.5	61	0.6	65	0.6
WED from Institutions	203	1.8	210	2.0	209	2.0	200	2.0	195	1.8
Other*	119	1.1	97	0.9	98	1.0	90	0.9	95	0.9
Releases from Institutions	**8,473**	**76.4**	**8,204**	**76.3**	**7,647**	**74.3**	**7,631**	**76.8**	**7,862**	**74.0**
Graduations	**2,616**	**23.6**	**2,552**	**23.7**	**2,646**	**25.7**	**2,306**	**23.2**	**2,764**	**26.0**
Offenders Released from Institutions	**7,696**		**7,503**		**7,067**		**6,980**		**7,166**	
Offenders Graduated from One Supervision Period to Another or to LTSO	**2,128**		**2,075**		**2,133**		**1,832**		**2,034**	

Note: The number of releases from institutions and graduations may be greater than the number of offenders released, as an offender could be released from the institution and graduate from one supervision period to another supervision period more than once during the same year.

* 'Other' includes death, transfers to foreign countries, etc.

Table 25 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by REGION					
Region	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Atlantic	1,009	979	957	912	859
Quebec	1,867	1,754	1,743	1,600	1,626
Ontario	2,071	1,979	1,850	1,856	1,898
Prairies	2,468	2,447	2,243	2,315	2,537
Pacific	1,058	1,045	854	948	942
Canada	**8,473**	**8,204**	**7,647**	**7,631**	**7,862**

Table 26 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)										
Release Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	1,380	15.7	566	49.1	620	22.3	7,030	28.0	430	28.4
Full Parole	62	0.7	75	6.5	148	5.3	415	1.7	94	6.2
Statutory Release	6,908	78.5	498	43.2	1,927	69.2	17,018	67.9	936	61.8
Warrant Expiry	398	4.5	11	1.0	77	2.8	479	1.9	52	3.4
WED (to LTSO)	52	0.6	3	0.3	14	0.5	122	0.5	3	0.2
Total	**8,800**		**1,153**		**2,786**		**25,064**		**1,515**	

Note: Excluded releases from 2008/09 to 2012/13 were 4 transfers to foreign countries, 266 deceased, and 229 other for a total of 499.

Table 27 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS by GENDER (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)				
Release Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole	9,018	24.4	1,008	43.8
Full Parole	697	1.9	97	4.2
Statutory Release	26,119	70.6	1,168	50.8
Warrant Expiry	994	2.7	23	1.0
WED (to Long Term Supervision)	190	0.5	4	0.2
Total	**37,018**		**2,300**	

Note: Excluded releases from 2008/09 to 2012/13 were 4 transfers to foreign countries, 266 deceased, and 229 other for a total of 499.

Table 28 Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by REGION					
Graduation Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Day Parole Continued					
Atlantic	51	46	51	42	57
Quebec	229	240	212	230	352
Ontario	196	184	212	205	259
Prairies	164	149	170	184	274
Pacific	229	227	236	226	275
Canada	**869**	**846**	**881**	**887**	**1,217**
Day Parole to Full Parole					
Atlantic	195	206	222	144	153
Quebec	308	324	355	271	247
Ontario	289	251	271	162	141
Prairies	336	314	334	209	266
Pacific	139	116	97	77	89
Canada	**1,267**	**1,211**	**1,279**	**863**	**896**
Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Atlantic	52	49	51	67	66
Quebec	83	112	102	119	168
Ontario	108	114	110	126	146
Prairies	138	119	135	133	168
Pacific	75	86	72	90	85
Canada	**456**	**480**	**470**	**535**	**633**
Graduations to LTSO					
Atlantic	2	1	-	-	-
Quebec	7	4	7	12	7
Ontario	2	2	3	4	2
Prairies	8	4	4	4	3
Pacific	5	4	2	1	6
Canada	**24**	**15**	**16**	**21**	**18**
All Graduations					
Atlantic	300	302	324	253	276
Quebec	627	680	676	632	774
Ontario	595	551	596	497	548
Prairies	646	586	643	530	711
Pacific	448	433	407	394	455
Canada	**2,616**	**2,552**	**2,646**	**2,306**	**2,764**

Table 29 Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)										
Graduation Type	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole Continued	889	47.1	165	24.9	220	29.6	3,288	36.2	138	26.6
Day Parole to Full Parole	499	26.4	422	63.7	347	46.7	3,961	43.7	287	55.3
Day Parole to Statutory Release	474	25.1	75	11.3	172	23.1	1,759	19.4	94	18.1
Graduations to LTSO	26	1.4	-	-	4	0.5	64	0.7	-	-
Total	**1,888**		**662**		**743**		**9,072**		**519**	

Table 30 Source: PBC and CSC

GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by GENDER (between 2008/09 and 2012/13)				
Graduation Type	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Day Parole Continued	4,368	37.3	332	28.5
Day Parole to Full Parole	4,931	42.1	585	50.3
Day Parole to Statutory Release	2,328	19.9	246	21.1
Graduations to LTSO	93	0.8	1	0.1
Total	**11,720**		**1,164**	

Table 31 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS by OFFENCE TYPE											
Release/ Graduation Type	Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Releases from Institutions on **Day Parole**	2008/09	137	21.7	124	14.9	592	12.8	754	32.5	525	20.6
	2009/10	132	20.2	138	14.5	642	14.6	756	33.2	468	19.7
	2010/11	89	14.9	105	11.9	550	13.4	814	34.2	498	22.3
	2011/12	130	22.4	160	16.7	593	14.4	582	28.9	383	17.6
	2012/13	119	19.1	160	15.1	558	13.0	633	27.7	384	16.9
Day Parole Continued	2008/09	410	65.0	63	7.5	295	6.4	56	2.4	45	1.8
	2009/10	428	65.3	70	7.4	247	5.6	56	2.5	45	1.9
	2010/11	420	70.1	61	6.9	287	7.0	67	2.8	46	2.1
	2011/12	370	63.7	54	5.6	284	6.9	106	5.3	73	3.4
	2012/13	425	68.2	96	9.0	304	7.1	251	11.0	141	6.2
Releases from Institutions on **Full Parole**	2008/09	6	1.0	30	3.6	36	0.8	96	4.1	53	2.1
	2009/10	11	1.7	27	2.8	33	0.8	65	2.9	40	1.7
	2010/11	6	1.0	21	2.4	14	0.3	69	2.9	40	1.8
	2011/12	8	1.4	20	2.1	21	0.5	57	2.8	22	1.0
	2012/13	7	1.1	21	2.0	14	0.3	48	2.1	29	1.3
Graduations from Day Parole to **Full Parole**	2008/09	73	11.6	50	6.0	245	5.3	595	25.7	304	11.9
	2009/10	80	12.2	42	4.4	203	4.6	585	25.7	301	12.7
	2010/11	81	13.5	43	4.9	182	4.4	674	28.3	299	13.4
	2011/12	68	11.7	40	4.2	183	4.4	398	19.8	174	8.0
	2012/13	72	11.6	76	7.2	212	4.9	370	16.2	166	7.3
Releases from Institutions on **Statutory Release**	2008/09	5*	0.8	409	49.0	3,089	66.6	751	32.4	1,510	59.4
	2009/10	3*	0.5	477	50.3	2,890	65.7	750	32.9	1,432	60.2
	2010/11	3*	0.5	476	54.0	2,674	65.1	687	28.9	1,254	56.2
	2011/12	4*	0.7	499	52.0	2,659	64.6	774	38.5	1,389	63.7
	2012/13	-	-	532	50.1	2,820	65.8	817	35.7	1,383	60.9
Graduations from Day Parole to **Statutory Release**	2008/09	-	-	61	7.3	254	5.5	59	2.5	82	3.2
	2009/10	-	-	78	8.2	265	6.0	63	2.8	74	3.1
	2010/11	-	-	62	7.0	266	6.5	67	2.8	75	3.4
	2011/12	-	-	76	7.9	246	6.0	93	4.6	120	5.5
	2012/13	-	-	73	6.9	243	5.7	169	7.4	148	6.5
Releases from Institutions at **WED**	2008/09	-	-	62	7.4	111	2.4	8	0.3	22	0.9
	2009/10	1*	0.2	77	8.1	110	2.5	3	0.1	19	0.8
	2010/11	-	-	79	9.0	111	2.7	2	0.1	17	0.8
	2011/12	1*	0.2	64	6.7	116	2.8	2	0.1	17	0.8
	2012/13	-	-	66	6.2	109	2.5	1	0.0	19	0.8
Releases from Institutions to **LTSO**	2008/09	-	-	20	2.4	12	0.3	-	-	2	0.1
	2009/10	-	-	28	3.0	5	0.1	-	-	-	-
	2010/11	-	-	24	2.7	15	0.4	-	-	1	0.0
	2011/12	-	-	31	3.2	9	0.2	-	-	-	-
	2012/13	-	-	24	2.3	22	0.5	-	-	1	0.0
Graduations to **LTSO**	2008/09	-	-	16	1.9	7	0.2	-	-	1	0.0
	2009/10	-	-	12	1.3	3	0.1	-	-	-	-
	2010/11	-	-	10	1.1	6	0.1	-	-	-	-
	2011/12	-	-	15	1.6	5	0.1	-	-	1	0.0
	2012/13	-	-	13	1.2	4	0.1	-	-	1	0.0

* Includes federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

Note: Excludes category 'Other' (transfers to foreign countries, deceased etc).

Table 32 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTIONS of FEDERAL RELEASES and GRADUATIONS from FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS by OFFENCE TYPE					
Release/Graduation Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Releases from Institutions on Day Parole					
Murder	6.4	6.2	4.3	7.0	6.4
Schedule I-sex	5.8	6.5	5.1	8.7	8.6
Schedule I-non-sex	27.8	30.1	26.8	32.1	30.1
Schedule II	35.4	35.4	39.6	31.5	34.1
Non-Scheduled	24.6	21.9	24.2	20.7	20.7
Day Parole Continued					
Murder	47.2	50.6	47.7	41.7	34.9
Schedule I-sex	7.2	8.3	6.9	6.1	7.9
Schedule I-non-sex	33.9	29.2	32.6	32.0	25.0
Schedule II	6.4	6.6	7.6	12.0	20.6
Non-Scheduled	5.2	5.3	5.2	8.2	11.6
Releases from Institutions on Full Parole*					
Murder	2.7	6.3	4.0	6.3	5.9
Schedule I-sex	13.6	15.3	14.0	15.6	17.6
Schedule I-non-sex	16.3	18.8	9.3	16.4	11.8
Schedule II	43.4	36.9	46.0	44.5	40.3
Non-Scheduled	24.0	22.7	26.7	17.2	24.4
Graduations from Day Parole to Full Parole					
Murder	5.8	6.6	6.3	7.9	8.0
Schedule I-sex	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.6	8.5
Schedule I-non-sex	19.3	16.8	14.2	21.2	23.7
Schedule II	47.0	48.3	52.7	46.1	41.3
Non-Scheduled	24.0	24.9	23.4	20.2	18.5
Releases from Institutions on Statutory Release					
Murder**	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Schedule I-sex	7.1	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.6
Schedule I-non-sex	53.6	52.1	52.5	49.9	50.8
Schedule II	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.5	14.7
Non-Scheduled	26.2	25.8	24.6	26.1	24.9
Graduations from Day Parole to Statutory Release					
Murder	-	-	-	-	-
Schedule I-sex	13.4	16.3	13.2	14.2	11.5
Schedule I-non-sex	55.7	55.2	56.6	46.0	38.4
Schedule II	12.9	13.1	14.3	17.4	26.7
Non-Scheduled	18.0	15.4	16.0	22.4	23.4

Note: The proportion is calculated by offence type and applied for each type of release/graduation.
* Caution should be exercised when comparing proportions as the numbers are low.
** Includes federal offenders serving determinate sentences for offences of first and second degree murder convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, as well as those serving determinate sentences for second degree murder that were transfers from the United States.

Table 33 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	225	35	276	22	286	20	464	26	177	25	1,428	25
2009/10	212	34	226	20	227	17	443	26	183	26	1,291	23
2010/11	175	30	197	18	213	17	329	21	130	23	1,044	20
2011/12	166	28	184	18	180	13	325	19	132	21	987	19
2012/13	141	26	162	15	157	11	342	18	119	19	921	17

Table 34 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	411	65	975	78	1,115	80	1,297	74	538	75	4,336	75
2009/10	412	66	914	80	1,133	83	1,268	74	534	74	4,261	77
2010/11	402	70	919	82	1,049	83	1,248	79	432	77	4,050	80
2011/12	430	72	840	82	1,219	87	1,342	81	507	79	4,338	81
2012/13	407	74	913	85	1,260	89	1,537	82	514	81	4,631	83

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 35 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	162	25	452	36	357	25	569	32	210	29	1,750	30
2009/10	157	25	397	35	393	29	546	32	209	29	1,702	31
2010/11	143	25	375	34	383	30	562	36	159	28	1,622	32
2011/12	164	28	390	38	476	34	605	36	188	29	1,823	34
2012/13	133	24	402	37	396	28	640	34	179	28	1,750	32

Table 36 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to STATUTORY RELEASE with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	249	39	523	42	758	54	728	41	328	46	2,586	45
2009/10	255	41	517	45	740	54	722	42	325	45	2,559	46
2010/11	259	45	544	49	666	53	686	44	273	49	2,428	48
2011/12	266	45	450	44	743	53	737	44	319	50	2,515	47
2012/13	274	50	511	48	864	61	897	48	335	53	2,881	52

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Table 37 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY GRANTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	1	7	2	3	3	6	3	6	1	4	10	5
2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	2	1
2010/11	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	5	1	4	6	3
2011/12	3	12	1	3	0	0	2	3	3	16	9	5
2012/13	0	0	2	4	1	3	6	8	1	5	10	5

Table 38 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where there was NO PRIOR PAROLE RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	14	93	60	97	49	94	47	94	23	96	193	95
2009/10	11	100	55	100	44	100	83	99	15	94	208	99
2010/11	20	100	46	96	52	100	62	95	23	96	203	97
2011/12	23	88	35	97	45	100	72	97	16	84	191	96
2012/13	16	100	43	96	34	97	72	92	20	95	185	95

Note: These are cases that the Board either denied/not directed parole and those for whom no parole decision was ever taken.

Table 39 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY where PAROLE was PREVIOUSLY DENIED/NOT DIRECTED												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	3	20	15	24	3	6	10	20	7	29	38	19
2009/10	3	27	18	33	3	7	9	11	7	44	40	19
2010/11	1	5	12	25	9	17	6	9	5	21	33	16
2011/12	3	12	7	19	7	16	7	9	4	21	28	14
2012/13	6	38	9	20	3	9	15	19	4	19	37	19

Table 40 Source: PBC and CSC

FEDERAL RELEASES from INSTITUTIONS to WARRANT EXPIRY with NO PRIOR PAROLE DECISION for RELEASE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	11	73	45	73	46	88	37	74	16	67	155	76
2009/10	8	73	37	67	41	93	74	88	8	50	168	80
2010/11	19	95	34	71	43	83	56	86	18	75	170	81
2011/12	20	77	28	78	38	84	65	88	12	63	163	82
2012/13	10	63	34	76	31	89	57	73	16	76	148	76

Note: These are cases where the offender either waived all parole reviews or withdrew all parole applications.

Return to the Section Federal Releases

REVIEWS

Table 41 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Atlantic	1,851	1,777	1,940	1,513	1,787
Quebec	4,029	4,079	4,125	3,953	4,888
Ontario	4,095	3,874	3,969	3,619	4,284
Prairies	4,802	4,632	4,365	4,038	5,280
Pacific	2,783	2,631	2,463	2,488	2,702
Canada	**17,560**	**16,993**	**16,862**	**15,611**	**18,941**
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,613	1,552	1,688	1,266	1,586
Quebec	4,029	4,079	4,124	3,953	4,888
Ontario	4,095	3,873	3,967	3,609	4,280
Prairies	4,528	4,307	4,198	3,849	5,122
Pacific	2,322	2,237	2,037	2,087	2,329
Canada	**16,587**	**16,048**	**16,014**	**14,764**	**18,205**
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	238	225	252	247	201
Quebec	-	-	1	-	-
Ontario	-	1	2	10	4
Prairies	274	325	167	189	158
Pacific	461	394	426	401	373
Canada	**973**	**945**	**848**	**847**	**736**

Note: The year 2012/13 includes reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review (2,213 federal and 26 provincial).

Table 42 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PRE-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Atlantic	1,535	1,501	1,632	1,254	1,513
Quebec	2,921	2,936	2,904	2,622	3,802
Ontario	3,297	3,123	3,230	2,880	3,440
Prairies	4,126	3,977	3,782	3,479	4,660
Pacific	2,213	2,178	1,983	2,045	2,186
Canada	**14,092**	**13,715**	**13,531**	**12,280**	**15,601**
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	1,333	1,299	1,412	1,031	1,340
Quebec	2,921	2,936	2,903	2,622	3,802
Ontario	3,297	3,122	3,228	2,871	3,436
Prairies	3,884	3,681	3,629	3,299	4,513
Pacific	1,834	1,829	1,601	1,679	1,841
Canada	**13,269**	**12,867**	**12,773**	**11,502**	**14,932**
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	202	202	220	223	173
Quebec	-	-	1	-	-
Ontario	-	1	2	9	4
Prairies	242	296	153	180	147
Pacific	379	349	382	366	345
Canada	**823**	**848**	**758**	**778**	**669**

Note: The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Note: The year 2012/13 includes reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review (1,985 federal and 26 provincial pre-release reviews).

Table 43 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of POST-RELEASE REVIEWS FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Atlantic	578	510	546	454	478
Quebec	1,481	1,543	1,627	1,644	1,382
Ontario	1,277	1,138	1,053	1,112	1,201
Prairies	1,386	1,307	1,113	1,169	1,414
Pacific	884	744	690	670	724
Canada	**5,606**	**5,242**	**5,029**	**5,049**	**5,199**
FEDERAL					
Atlantic	541	484	513	428	449
Quebec	1,481	1,543	1,627	1,644	1,382
Ontario	1,277	1,138	1,053	1,111	1,201
Prairies	1,354	1,277	1,097	1,158	1,403
Pacific	800	699	645	635	695
Canada	**5,453**	**5,141**	**4,935**	**4,976**	**5,130**
PROVINCIAL					
Atlantic	37	26	33	26	29
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario	-	-	-	1	-
Prairies	32	30	16	11	11
Pacific	84	45	45	35	29
Canada	**153**	**101**	**94**	**73**	**69**

Note: The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.
Note: The year 2012/13 includes reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review (131 federal post-release reviews).

Table 44 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of DETENTION REVIEWS					
Region	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Atlantic	50	63	55	46	59
Quebec	150	133	120	128	166
Ontario	140	160	169	141	173
Prairies	198	205	220	193	213
Pacific	69	62	72	63	90
Canada	**607**	**623**	**636**	**571**	**701**

Note: Includes interim, initial and annual reviews.
Note: The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same time. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.
Note: The year 2012/13 includes reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review (97 detention reviews).

Table 45 Source: PBC-CRIMS

NUMBER of PANEL REVIEWS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL					
Region	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Atlantic	20	18	14	16	26
Quebec	20	23	39	22	35
Ontario	32	35	33	32	33
Prairies	290	259	261	273	229
Pacific	119	93	144	128	145
Canada	**481**	**428**	**491**	**471**	**468**
PRE-RELEASE					
Atlantic	15	8	12	9	24
Quebec	13	17	34	19	31
Ontario	18	26	19	26	22
Prairies	232	212	218	235	195
Pacific	87	76	114	97	106
Canada	**365**	**339**	**397**	**386**	**378**
POST-RELEASE					
Atlantic	7	6	1	6	2
Quebec	1	3	7	2	5
Ontario	11	9	8	8	7
Prairies	80	54	37	33	38
Pacific	44	28	39	35	32
Canada	**143**	**100**	**92**	**84**	**84**
DETENTION					
Atlantic	1	5	2	2	2
Quebec	6	4	3	2	2
Ontario	7	5	8	4	7
Prairies	23	17	28	25	17
Pacific	4	3	9	9	16
Canada	**41**	**34**	**50**	**42**	**44**

Note: The total of pre-, post- and detention reviews does not equal the total number of reviews as more than one type of review can be undertaken at the same hearing. In the total only one review is counted for each case file.

Note: The year 2012/13 includes reviews where the final decision was to accept or reject postponement of the scheduled review (3 reviews with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor).

Table 46 **Source: PBC**

NUMBER of REVIEWS DELAYED by REGION									
		Waived		Postponed		Withdrawn		Rescheduled	
Region	Year	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Atlantic	2008/09	377	-	194	22	125	124	5	-
	2009/10	430	2	209	14	118	98	4	-
	2010/11	401	1	189	15	106	81	11	-
	2011/12	458	1	212	8	104	84	14	-
	2012/13	535	1	333	15	99	85	28	-
Quebec	2008/09	623	-	1,072	-	133	-	29	-
	2009/10	564	-	1,011	-	109	-	44	-
	2010/11	531	-	992	-	81	-	39	-
	2011/12	583	-	1,038	-	129	-	52	-
	2012/13	575	-	1,621	-	128	-	48	-
Ontario	2008/09	1,000	2	746	1	246	-	83	-
	2009/10	1,052	2	738	1	228	-	76	-
	2010/11	1,102	1	622	1	230	1	104	-
	2011/12	1,402	3	735	1	311	-	114	-
	2012/13	1,400	2	853	3	343	-	156	-
Prairie	2008/09	867	1	459	68	141	218	25	1
	2009/10	829	3	541	64	126	187	29	-
	2010/11	936	2	569	19	150	181	43	1
	2011/12	1,025	3	678	32	192	158	27	2
	2012/13	1,070	5	828	20	242	103	19	-
Pacific	2008/09	377	1	415	9	70	318	232	10
	2009/10	419	-	363	10	85	241	171	5
	2010/11	399	1	364	2	111	230	255	46
	2011/12	491	1	365	9	102	228	203	22
	2012/13	548	1	366	8	130	194	125	5
Canada	2008/09	3,244	4	2,886	100	715	660	374	11
	2009/10	3,294	7	2,862	89	666	526	324	5
	2010/11	3,369	5	2,736	37	678	493	452	47
	2011/12	3,959	8	3,028	50	838	470	410	24
	2012/13	4,128	9	4,001	46	942	382	376	5

Note: Postponement cases in 2012/13 include reviews where the postponement accepted/rejected decision was recorded as the final decision and cases where the postponement decision was entered as a decision status. This change occurred as a result of legislative changes to the *CCRA*.

Return to the Section Reviews

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: DECISION TRENDS

TEMPORARY ABSENCE

Table 47 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES (%)

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2008/09	67	100	95	86	87	60	78	83	79	57	85	78
2009/10	86	78	89	89	86	71	90	79	81	55	87	80
2010/11	89	82	92	90	76	47	83	85	93	56	87	77
2011/12	86	73	88	89	76	59	67	64	86	58	79	67
2012/13	62	80	79	88	91	61	54	68	79	49	76	69
5-Year Average	**81**	**82**	**89**	**88**	**83**	**60**	**75**	**75**	**84**	**54**	**83**	**74**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 48 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2008/09	86	81	-	68	-	74	-	-	0	100
2009/10	87	81	-	79	-	77	-	-	100	67
2010/11	86	78	-	78	100	71	-	-	100	100
2011/12	79	69	100	64	-	59	-	-	-	-
2012/13	76	71	-	71	-	58	-	-	-	100
5-Year Average	**83**	**76**	**-**	**72**	**-**	**68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 49 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2008/09	80	80	67	57	88	75	88	78	80	81
2009/10	82	80	80	100	93	87	89	79	100	67
2010/11	82	77	100	0	100	90	85	77	100	67
2011/12	82	65	0	38	100	100	77	69	100	50
2012/13	73	57	75	86	100	73	75	74	100	43
5-Year Average	**80**	**71**	**78**	**67**	**96**	**82**	**83**	**75**	**94**	**63**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 50 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2008/09	85	79	88	63
2009/10	87	80	86	56
2010/11	86	76	89	90
2011/12	78	68	84	45
2012/13	75	69	80	64
5-Year Average	**82**	**75**	**86**	**64**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Table 51 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPROVAL/AUTHORIZATION/RENEWAL RATES for TEMPORARY ABSENCES by SENTENCE TYPE (%)						
Year	Lifer		Other Indeterminate		Determinate	
	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA	ETA	UTA
2008/09	85	81	-	77	-	70
2009/10	87	80	-	81	-	76
2010/11	87	77	-	84	-	71
2011/12	79	68	100	80	-	57
2012/13	76	70	-	88	-	59
5-Year Average	**83**	**75**	**-**	**82**	**-**	**67**

Note: Includes only cases where the Board made a decision to approve/authorize/renew or to not approve/authorize the absence.

Return to the Section Temporary Absence

DAY PAROLE

Table 52 Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	482	123	1,068	-	972	-	1,172	95	723	210	4,417	428
2009/10	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11	530	151	1,098	1*	1,126	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,770	496
2011/12	403	152	1,064	-	876	1**	1,201	106	704	271	4,248	530
2012/13	453	115	1,228	-	911	-	1,303	90	715	245	4,610	450
5-Year Average	**475**	**135**	**1,106**	**-**	**984**	**-**	**1,246**	**105**	**720**	**236**	**4,531**	**477**

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

** The provincial case in the Ontario region was a provincial/federal transfer.

Table 53 Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09												
Regular	266	123	810	-	568	-	677	95	571	208	2,892	426
APR	216	-	258	-	404	-	495	-	152	2***	1,525	2
All	482	123	1,068	-	972	-	1,172	95	723	210	4,417	428
2009/10												
Regular	294	136	792	-	606	-	792	135	633	208	3,117	479
APR	212	-	279	-	429	-	456	1***	115	-	1,491	1
All	506	136	1,071	-	1,035	-	1,248	136	748	208	4,608	480
2010/11												
Regular	276	147	790	1*	675	-	858	98	580	246	3,179	492
APR	254	4***	308	-	451	-	446	-	132	-	1,591	4
All	530	151	1,098	1	1,126	-	1,304	98	712	246	4,770	496
2011/12	403	152	1,064	-	876	1**	1,201	106	704	271	4,248	530
2012/13												
Regular	453	115	1,228	-	911	-	1,303	90	694	245	4,589	450
APR[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21	-
All	453	115	1,228	-	911	-	1,303	90	715	245	4,610	450

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

** The provincial case in the Ontario region was a provincial/federal transfer.

*** Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

[1] These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

Table 54 Source: PBC-CRIMS

DAY PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	10	-	11	-	12	-	146	1	65	-	244	1
2009/10	4	-	12	-	17	-	149	6	52	1	234	7
2010/11	9	-	26	-	14	-	173	1	84	-	306	1
2011/12	8	-	16	-	20	-	183	-	63	1	290	1
2012/13	19	-	27	-	15	-	161	-	81	-	303	-
5-Year Average	**10**	**-**	**18**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**162**	**2**	**69**	**-**	**275**	**2**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 55 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)

Region	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	31	31	31	34	35	32
Quebec	31	33	31	38	38	34
Ontario	31	31	30	39	42	34
Prairies	32	33	32	38	37	34
Pacific	34	37	34	40	40	37
Canada	**32**	**33**	**32**	**38**	**38**	**34**

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 56 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)

Offence Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	44	46	45	45	44	45
Schedule I-non-sex	42	42	42	41	41	42
Schedule II	24	25	25	33	34	28
Non-scheduled	30	28	29	38	39	32

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 57 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)

Race	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	38	39	37	42	42	40
Asian	25	28	25	33	34	29
Black	31	31	31	40	40	34
White	32	32	31	37	38	34
Other	29	29	28	36	37	31

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 58 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL DAY PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)

Gender	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	32	33	32	38	38	35
Female	28	29	29	35	39	32

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 59 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09												
Regular	213	80	494	61	428	75	501	74	407	71	2,043	71
APR	157	73	212	82	244	60	288	58	99	65	1,000	66
All	370	77	706	66	672	69	789	67	506	70	3,043	69
2009/10												
Regular	225	77	532	67	423	70	494	62	436	69	2,110	68
APR	164	77	220	79	252	59	246	54	65	57	947	64
All	389	77	752	70	675	65	740	59	501	67	3,057	66
2010/11												
Regular	212	77	465	59	409	61	503	59	399	69	1,988	63
APR	173	68	244	79	242	54	226	51	85	64	970	61
All	385	73	709	65	651	58	729	56	484	68	2,958	62
2011/12	301	75	688	65	539	62	720	60	493	70	2,741	65
2012/13												
Regular	347	77	807	66	609	67	830	64	510	74	3,103	68
APR[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	67	14	67
All	347	77	807	66	609	67	830	64	524	73	3,117	68

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

[1] These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

Table 60 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	7	70	4	36	7	58	89	61	42	65	149	61
2009/10	3	75	5	42	12	71	79	53	37	71	136	58
2010/11	7	78	9	35	5	36	82	47	42	50	145	47
2011/12	7	88	4	25	13	65	92	50	41	65	157	54
2012/13	14	74	10	37	7	47	93	58	50	62	174	57
5-Year Average	**8**	**76**	**6**	**35**	**9**	**56**	**87**	**54**	**42**	**61**	**152**	**55**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct/day parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 61 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	47	38	-	-	-	-	56	59	127	60	230	54
2009/10	47	35	-	-	-	-	73	54	106	51	226	47
2010/11	61	40	1*	100	-	-	33	34	117	48	212	43
2011/12	61	40	-	-	1**	100	45	42	108	40	215	41
2012/13	53	46	-	-	-	-	33	37	129	53	215	48
5-Year Average	**54**	**40**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**48**	**46**	**117**	**50**	**220**	**46**

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

** The provincial case in the Ontario region was a provincial/federal transfer.

Table 62 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	85	100*	62	36	67	51	72	70	65	51
2009/10	82	-	51	43	67	44	70	64	59	42
2010/11	79	-	42	25	61	34	66	56	57	45
2011/12	80	0*	44	29	60	37	73	52	63	41
2012/13	80	-	45	41	63	44	77	51	66	51
5-Year Average	**81**	**-**	**48**	**34**	**64**	**42**	**73**	**59**	**63**	**46**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

* These are the cases of offenders (one in the Prairie and one in the Pacific region) sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 63 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	71	51	76	70	62	36	71	52	63	60
2009/10	67	41	64	29	59	40	69	47	60	58
2010/11	57	33	55	38	55	44	65	45	61	42
2011/12	58	36	71	44	56	14	67	43	62	33
2012/13	63	47	74	60	57	20	70	50	65	36
5-Year Average	**63**	**41**	**69**	**49**	**57**	**33**	**68**	**47**	**63**	**49**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

Table 64 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	70	53	85	68
2009/10	67	44	79	71
2010/11	62	41	77	53
2011/12	63	38	79	71
2012/13	67	46	80	60
5-Year Average	**66**	**44**	**80**	**65**

Note: Federal grant rates include only pre-release decisions to grant/continue or deny regular day parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

Table 65 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE							
		Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09							
	Regular	1,435	68	589	85	19	22
	APR	1,000	66	-	-	-	-
	All	2,435	67	589	85	19	22
2009/10							
	Regular	1,508	67	585	82	17	11
	APR	947	64	-	-	-	-
	All	2,455	66	585	82	17	11
2010/11							
	Regular	1,431	62	543	80	14	7
	APR	970	61	-	-	-	-
	All	2,401	62	543	80	14	7
2011/12	Regular	2,197	65	529	80	15	8
2012/13							
	Regular	2,522	69	568	80	13	6
	APR[1]	14	67	-	-	-	-
	All	2,536	69	568	80	13	6

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct/continue or deny/not direct day parole.

DEFINITION: Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

[1] These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

Return to the Section Day Parole

FULL PAROLE

Table 66 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	399	169	1,006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3,717	463
2009/10	410	183	992	-	776	1**	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
2010/11	418	189	1,063	1*	826	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,808	456
2011/12	261	189	1,050	-	499	5**	946	108	405	138	3,161	440
2012/13	326	127	1,111	-	572	1**	1,092	90	390	129	3,491	347
5-Year Average	**363**	**171**	**1,044**	**-**	**697**	**1**	**1,023**	**108**	**443**	**156**	**3,570**	**437**

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

** The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 67 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS by REGULAR and APR REVIEW												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09												
Regular	246	169	777	-	512	-	700	111	381	183	2,616	463
APR	153	-	229	-	297	-	293	-	128	-	1,100	-
Other[!]	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All	399	169	1,006	-	810	-	993	111	509	183	3,717	463
2009/10												
Regular	245	183	763	-	488	-	761	123	400	173	2,657	479
APR	164	-	227	-	288	1***	239	-	92	-	1,010	1
Other[!]	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
All	410	183	992	-	776	1	1,002	123	492	173	3,672	480
2010/11												
Regular	248	186	801	1*	519	-	848	110	331	156	2,747	453
APR	170	3***	262	-	307	-	232	-	88	-	1,059	3
Other[!]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
All	418	189	1,063	1	826	-	1,081	110	420	156	3,808	456
2011/12												
Regular	261	189	1,050	-	498	5**	945	108	405	138	3,159	440
Other[!]	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
All	261	189	1,050	-	499	5	946	108	405	138	3,161	440
2012/13												
Regular	326	127	1,110	-	572	1**	1,092	90	364	129	3,464	347
APR[†]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	-
Other[!]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All	326	127	1,111	-	572	1	1,092	90	390	129	3,491	347

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

[!] Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

[†] These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

** The provincial cases in the Ontario region are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

*** Provincial APR cases are cases where the Board made a federal parole release decision for an offender, whose sentence was later reduced on appeal to a provincial sentence.

Table 68 Source: PBC-CRIMS

FULL PAROLE RELEASE DECISIONS following a HEARING with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	3	-	12	-	6	-	115	1	52	-	188	1
2009/10	4	-	15	-	8	-	107	5	36	-	170	5
2010/11	5	-	20	-	13	-	127	1	62	-	227	1
2011/12	3	-	13	-	5	-	155	-	49	-	225	-
2012/13	10	-	21	-	5	-	112	-	59	-	207	-
5-Year Average	**5**	**-**	**16**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**123**	**1**	**52**	**-**	**203**	**1**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 69 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by REGION (%)						
Region	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Atlantic	39	39	38	39	45	40
Quebec	40	40	39	44	48	42
Ontario	37	35	36	38	47	38
Prairies	39	39	39	44	46	41
Pacific	37	37	37	40	46	39
Canada	**38**	**38**	**38**	**41**	**47**	**40**

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 70 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
Offence Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Schedule I-sex	48	49	47	49	50	49
Schedule I-non-sex	47	46	48	48	49	48
Schedule II	35	35	35	39	45	37
Non-scheduled	36	36	36	39	47	38

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 71 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)						
Race	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Aboriginal	41	41	41	43	49	43
Asian	35	36	36	38	44	38
Black	37	36	36	41	44	38
White	39	38	38	42	47	40
Other	37	36	36	40	44	38

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 72 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE PROPORTION of SENTENCE SERVED at FIRST FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RELEASE by GENDER (%)						
Gender	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	5-Yr. Avg.
Male	39	38	38	42	47	40
Female	37	36	37	40	45	38

Note: Excludes those serving indeterminate sentences.

Table 73 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09												
Regular	90	37	139	18	98	19	164	23	47	12	538	21
APR	153	100	229	100	294	99	293	100	128	100	1,097	100
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	1	100
All	243	61	368	37	393	49	457	46	175	34	1,636	44
2009/10												
Regular	91	37	156	20	55	11	135	18	54	14	491	18
APR	164	100	227	100	282	98	239	100	92	100	1,004	99
Other*	0	0	1	50	-	-	1	50	-	-	2	40
All	255	62	384	39	337	43	375	37	146	30	1,497	41
2010/11												
Regular	82	33	142	18	56	11	135	16	40	12	455	17
APR	170	100	262	100	294	96	232	100	88	100	1,046	99
Other*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	0	0	1	50
All	252	60	404	38	350	42	368	34	128	30	1,502	39
2011/12												
Regular	102	39	227	22	144	29	179	19	67	17	719	23
Other*	-	-	-	-	1	100	1	100	-	-	2	100
All	102	39	227	22	145	29	180	19	67	17	721	23
2012/13												
Regular	166	51	262	24	196	34	293	27	85	23	1,002	29
APR†	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	26	100	26	100
Other*	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100
All	166	51	263	24	196	34	293	27	111	28	1,029	29

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.
* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.
† These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

Table 74 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE following HEARINGS with an ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	0	0	1	8	0	0	30	26	4	8	35	19
2009/10	2	50	2	13	1	13	24	22	5	14	34	20
2010/11	2	40	3	15	2	15	13	10	8	13	28	12
2011/12	0	0	0	0	1	20	16	10	4	8	21	9
2012/13	0	0	2	10	1	20	12	11	6	10	21	10
5-Year Average	**1**	**16**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**14**	**19**	**15**	**5**	**10**	**28**	**14**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

Table 75 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE												
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	73	43	-	-	-	-	55	50	73	40	201	43
2009/10	70	38	-	-	1**	100	45	37	62	36	178	37
2010/11	65	34	0*	0	-	-	20	18	56	36	141	31
2011/12	52	28	-	-	2**	40	34	31	46	33	134	30
2012/13	44	35	-	-	1**	100	15	17	42	33	102	29
5-Year Average	**61**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**57**	**34**	**31**	**56**	**36**	**151**	**35**

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

** The provincial cases in Ontario are federal sentences, which were reduced to provincial sentences by court order or were provincial/federal transfers.

Table 76 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)										
Year	Murder		Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	28	-	22	38	25	34	17	58	10	42
2009/10	30	-	17	24	21	26	18	57	9	35
2010/11	31	-	14	16	18	21	16	52	9	29
2011/12	25	0*	14	28	19	25	33	51	20	25
2012/13	29	-	20	25	24	26	39	38	27	29
5-Year Average	**29**	**-**	**17**	**26**	**21**	**26**	**28**	**52**	**16**	**32**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

* This is the case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act.*

Table 77 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	16	34	19	55	20	17	22	46	23	43
2009/10	11	22	23	19	12	27	21	44	14	33
2010/11	13	25	16	75	9	8	18	33	17	25
2011/12	14	23	27	58	26	43	24	31	25	26
2012/13	17	17	42	41	26	21	30	36	36	4
5-Year Average	**15**	**24**	**29**	**44**	**19**	**22**	**23**	**38**	**24**	**30**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

Table 78 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL and PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER (%)				
Year	Male		Female	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2008/09	20	41	41	69
2009/10	18	37	27	38
2010/11	16	30	19	38
2011/12	22	29	38	43
2012/13	28	29	39	38
5-Year Average	**21**	**33**	**34**	**46**

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant or deny regular full parole. To better illustrate historical trends, APR decisions between 2008/09 to 2010/11 and in 2012/13 in British Columbia were excluded.

Table 79 Source: PBC-CRIMS

GRANT RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by SENTENCE TYPE

		Determinate		Lifers		Other Indeterminate	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09							
	Regular	449	21	87	29	2	1
	APR	1,096	100	1**	100	-	-
	Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	1,546	48	88	29	2	1
2009/10							
	Regular	396	18	94	31	1	1
	APR	1,004	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	2	40	-	-	-	-
	All	1,402	44	94	31	1	1
2010/11							
	Regular	361	16	93	31	1	1
	APR	1,046	99	-	-	-	-
	Other*	1	50	-	-	-	-
	All	1,408	42	93	31	1	1
2011/12							
	Regular	643	24	73	24	3	2
	Other*	2	100	-	-	-	-
	All	645	24	73	24	3	2
2012/13							
	Regular	916	31	85	30	1	0
	APR[1]	26	100	-	-	-	-
	Other*	1	100	-	-	-	-
	All	943	31	85	30	1	0

Note: Includes only pre-release decisions to grant/direct or deny/not-direct full parole, except APRI not-directed.

DEFINITION: Lifers include those offenders sentenced to life as a minimum sentence or life as a maximum sentence. Other indeterminate includes dangerous offenders, dangerous sexual offenders, habitual criminals, and those offenders who have preventive detention orders or are on Lieutenant Governor Warrants.

* Other includes parole for deportation, parole by exception, parole for voluntary departure and parole by exception for deportation.

** This is the case of an offender who committed a new offence after having been released on APR full parole, and was subsequently given a life sentence.

[1] These are the APR cases in British Columbia as per the *Whaling v. Canada* court decision.

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON FULL PAROLE

Table 80 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGULAR and APR					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
Regular					
2008/09	21	-	30	1	6
2009/10	20	1	24	7	5
2010/11	9	1	28	11	5
2011/12	9	1	27	8	6
2012/13	24	-	29	3	9
APR					
2008/09	230	-	25	30	41
2009/10	165	-	19	23	24
2010/11	174	2	36	27	19
2011/12	9	1	37	24	15
2012/13	2	1	10	3	2
All Full Parole*					
2008/09	251	-	55	31	47
2009/10	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11	183	3	64	38	24
2011/12	19	2	64	32	21
2012/13	26	1	39	6	11

* The total for 'All Full Parole' includes parole by exception decisions. In 2011/12, one full parole by exception decision included the imposition of a residency condition.

Table 81 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE by REGION					
	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2008/09					
Atlantic	27	-	5	-	-
Quebec	139	-	30	31	7
Ontario	61	-	5	-	28
Prairies	9	-	7	-	7
Pacific	15	-	8	-	5
Canada	251	-	55	31	47
2009/10					
Atlantic	23	1	6	1	2
Quebec	110	-	31	29	4
Ontario	33	-	3	-	18
Prairies	2	-	2	-	1
Pacific	17	-	1	-	4
Canada	185	1	43	30	29
2010/11					
Atlantic	15	-	8	1	1
Quebec	115	2	45	37	7
Ontario	29	-	5	-	12
Prairies	2	-	-	-	-
Pacific	22	1	6	-	4
Canada	183	3	64	38	24
2011/12					
Atlantic	1	-	6	-	1
Quebec	12	1	46	32	3
Ontario	4	1	2	-	9
Prairies	1	-	3	-	1
Pacific	1	-	7	-	7
Canada	19	2	64	32	21
2012/13					
Atlantic	3	-	3	-	1
Quebec	10	-	27	6	2
Ontario	4	1	3	-	3
Prairies	4	-	1	-	1
Pacific	5	-	5	-	4
Canada	26	1	39	6	11

Table 82 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2008/09	71.9	84.0	54.5	37.5	47.8	71.2
2009/10	72.4	75.2	47.2	25.0	50.0	67.5
2010/11	91.3	56.3	44.1	50.0	35.7	55.5
2011/12	12.5	56.9	16.7	75.0	50.0	50.0
2012/13	66.7	59.5	0.0	60.0	90.0	57.6
5-Year Average	**71.4**	**69.6**	**46.0**	**45.2**	**49.4**	**63.3**

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC and which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 83 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on FEDERAL FULL PAROLE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2008/09	85.2	88.2	78.3	60.0	84.6	84.8
2009/10	75.0	85.5	100.0	25.0	90.0	84.2
2010/11	75.0	92.8	88.2	25.0	90.9	87.3
2011/12	100.0	86.8	100.0	100.0	66.7	85.7
2012/13	57.1	78.6	-	100.0	100.0	80.9
5-Year Average	**76.9**	**87.7**	**85.2**	**58.3**	**87.8**	**85.0**

Note: The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

Return to the Section Full Parole

STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 84 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE				
Year	Incarcerated Population	Year of SR Releases	# of Releases on SR	% of Incarcerated Pop. Released on SR
April 1,2008	10,574	2008/09	5,764	55
April 1,2009	10,215	2009/10	5,552	54
April 1,2010	10,364	2010/11	5,094	49
April 1,2011	10,942	2011/12	5,325	49
April1, 2012	11,061	2012/13	5,552	50

Table 85 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (%)					
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
2008/09	56	49	52	61	54
2009/10	57	48	51	61	58
2010/11	53	47	45	54	49
2011/12	55	42	47	53	51
2012/13	52	42	47	58	54
5-Year Average	**55**	**46**	**48**	**57**	**53**

Table 86 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
Year	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2008/09	28	55	49	77
2009/10	31	54	50	77
2010/11	30	51	43	66
2011/12	30	50	47	60
2012/13	32	54	45	59
5-Year Average	**30**	**53**	**47**	**67**

Note: Due to recent updates to the data collection methods as part of the C-10 legislation, the proportions calculated for offence types may differ from previous reports.

Table 87 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
Year	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2008/09	67	34	43	54	35
2009/10	66	32	41	55	33
2010/11	58	31	38	50	33
2011/12	58	37	43	49	29
2012/13	62	27	42	51	27
5-Year Average	**62**	**32**	**41**	**52**	**31**

Table 88 Source: PBC and CSC

PROPORTION of the INCARCERATED POPULATION SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES RELEASED on STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER (%)		
Year	Male	Female
2008/09	54	55
2009/10	54	56
2010/11	49	55
2011/12	49	50
2012/13	50	50
5-Year Average	**51**	**53**

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 89 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE							
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2008/09	1,695	33	3	17	1	96	1,743
2009/10	1,591	33	2	15	-	86	1,637
2010/11	1,711	28	-	23	-	87	1,762
2011/12	2,033	12	2	31	-	109	2,074
2012/13	2,277	11	2	22	1	108	2,309

* Total = (Pre-release imposed + detention to SR residency - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

Table 90 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION						
	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE		
	Imposed	Detention to SR Residency	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed
2008/09						
Atlantic	144	6	-	-	-	16
Quebec	535	3	3	3	-	32
Ontario	461	8	-	3	-	25
Prairies	261	8	-	3	-	8
Pacific	294	8	-	8	1	15
Canada	1,695	33	3	17	1	96
2009/10						
Atlantic	154	6	-	-	-	11
Quebec	478	1	1	4	-	32
Ontario	383	8	-	5	-	19
Prairies	279	10	-	1	-	9
Pacific	297	8	1	5	-	15
Canada	1,591	33	2	15	-	86
2010/11						
Atlantic	174	1	-	-	-	8
Quebec	423	8	-	10	-	27
Ontario	518	9	-	6	-	35
Prairies	333	4	-	2	-	7
Pacific	263	6	-	5	-	10
Canada	1,711	28	-	23	-	87
2011/12						
Atlantic	175	4	-	-	-	6
Quebec	419	1	1	5	-	38
Ontario	797	-	1	15	-	46
Prairies	319	5	-	3	-	7
Pacific	323	2	-	8	-	12
Canada	2,033	12	2	31	-	109
2012/13						
Atlantic	179	-	-	-		8
Quebec	493	4	1	6	-	13
Ontario	851	2	1	7	-	55
Prairies	445	1	-	1	-	7
Pacific	309	4	-	8	1	25
Canada	2,277	11	2	22	1	108

Table 91 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE RECOMMENDED by CSC (%)						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2008/09	94.0	87.4	79.0	88.6	75.2	83.7
2009/10	97.5	83.2	67.9	87.2	82.3	81.5
2010/11	97.1	80.5	60.4	89.7	82.1	78.1
2011/12	92.7	81.6	52.6	90.2	71.2	70.9
2012/13	95.0	80.9	67.6	88.6	77.9	78.1
5-Year Average	**95.3**	**82.9**	**64.2**	**88.9**	**77.5**	**78.1**

Note: This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC which were imposed by the Board by the total number of residency conditions imposed by the Board.

Table 92 Source: PBC-CRIMS

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on STATUTORY RELEASE CONCORDANCE with CSC (%)						
Year	**Atlantic**	**Quebec**	**Ontario**	**Prairies**	**Pacific**	**Canada**
2008/09	97.2	98.1	97.1	97.2	97.1	97.5
2009/10	96.9	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.5	97.8
2010/11	95.5	98.1	98.2	98.7	98.7	98.0
2011/12	79.4	93.3	82.1	94.6	89.4	87.7
2012/13	88.5	98.3	90.2	95.0	98.4	93.9
5-Year Average	**90.7**	**97.2**	**91.7**	**96.5**	**96.3**	**94.7**

Note: The concordance rate is calculated by dividing the number of residency conditions imposed by the Board which were recommended by CSC by the number of residency conditions recommended by CSC.

Return to the Section Statutory Release

DETENTION

Table 93 Source: PBC

NUMBER of DETAINED OFFENDERS by REGION (as of April 14, 2013)						
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Presently Detained	26	79	88	102	50	345
Detention Ordered Not Past SR Date	4	18	13	30	9	74
Detained Total	**30**	**97**	**101**	**132**	**59**	**419**

Table 94 Source: PBC-CRIMS

REFERRALS for DETENTION by REGION						
Year	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
2003/04	29	85	77	75	37	303
2004/05	31	53	76	58	29	247
2005/06	24	55	77	65	40	261
2006/07	22	73	64	55	36	250
2007/08	27	69	67	70	32	265
2008/09	22	57	60	103	25	267
2009/10	25	54	79	97	23	278
2010/11	20	44	71	88	30	253
2011/12	16	51	53	73	21	214
2012/13	16	57	59	79	25	236
10-Year Total	**232**	**598**	**683**	**763**	**298**	**2,574**

Table 95 Source: PBC and CSC

DETENTION REFERRAL RATE			
Year	Detention Referrals	Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release**	Detention Referral Rate* (%)
2003/04	303	5,494	5.5
2004/05	247	5,476	4.5
2005/06	261	5,578	4.7
2006/07	250	5,564	4.5
2007/08	265	5,819	4.6
2008/09	267	6,104	4.4
2009/10	278	5,912	4.7
2010/11	253	5,460	4.6
2011/12	214	5,672	3.8
2012/13	236	5,897	4.0

* The detention referral rate is the proportion of detention referrals to the number of offenders entitled to statutory release (i.e. reaching statutory release date) during a given period.

** Offenders Entitled to Statutory Release = number of offenders released on statutory release + number of offenders detained.

Table 96 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS							
Year	Detained		Statutory Release		One Chance SR		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
2003/04	279	92.1	13	4.3	11	3.6	303
2004/05	225	91.1	15	6.1	7	2.8	247
2005/06	233	89.3	11	4.2	17	6.5	261
2006/07	222	88.8	20	8.0	8	3.2	250
2007/08	247	93.2	11	4.2	7	2.6	265
2008/09	256	95.9	10	3.7	1	0.4	267
2009/10	261	93.9	10	3.6	7	2.5	278
2010/11	239	94.5	3	1.2	11	4.3	253
2011/12	207	96.7	3	1.4	4	1.9	214
2012/13	232	98.3	2	0.8	2	0.8	236
10-Year Average	-	**93.3**	-	**3.8**	-	**2.9**	-

Table 97 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by OFFENCE TYPE (%)				
	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
Detained				
2008/09	98	94	100	100
2009/10	92	96	67	92
2010/11	93	95	100	100
2011/12	100	97	67	87
2012/13	99	98	100	100
Statutory Release				
2008/09	1	6	0	0
2009/10	5	3	0	8
2010/11	0	2	0	0
2011/12	0	3	0	0
2012/13	1	1	0	0
One Chance Statutory Release				
2008/09	1	0	0	0
2009/10	3	2	33	0
2010/11	7	3	0	0
2011/12	0	1	33	13
2012/13	0	1	0	0

Table 98 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Detained					
2008/09	95	100	100	96	92
2009/10	98	100	91	92	90
2010/11	97	100	96	91	100
2011/12	97	100	100	96	100
2012/13	96	100	100	100	100
Statutory Release					
2008/09	4	0	0	4	8
2009/10	1	0	9	5	0
2010/11	1	0	4	1	0
2011/12	1	0	0	2	0
2012/13	2	0	0	0	0
One Chance Statutory Release					
2008/09	1	0	0	0	0
2009/10	1	0	0	3	10
2010/11	3	0	0	8	0
2011/12	2	0	0	2	0
2012/13	2	0	0	0	0

Table 99 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of INITIAL DETENTION REVIEWS by GENDER (%)		
	Male	Female
Detained		
2008/09	96	100
2009/10	94	100
2010/11	94	100
2011/12	97	100
2012/13	98	-
Statutory Release		
2008/09	4	0
2009/10	4	0
2010/11	1	0
2011/12	1	0
2012/13	1	-
One Chance Statutory Release		
2008/09	0	0
2009/10	3	0
2010/11	4	0
2011/12	2	0
2012/13	1	-

Table 100 Source: PBC-CRIMS

INITIAL DETENTION RATES by REGION (%)						
Year	**Atlantic**	**Quebec**	**Ontario**	**Prairie**	**Pacific**	**Canada**
2003/04	90	98	90	92	86	92
2004/05	94	96	89	88	90	91
2005/06	88	96	84	92	85	89
2006/07	73	97	86	98	72	89
2007/08	100	94	87	100	84	93
2008/09	95	100	92	97	92	96
2009/10	96	98	89	96	91	94
2010/11	100	98	92	98	83	94
2011/12	94	98	100	96	90	97
2012/13	94	98	100	100	92	98
10-Year Average	**92**	**97**	**90**	**96**	**86**	**93**

Table 101 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME of ANNUAL and SUBSEQUENT DETENTION REVIEWS						
	2008/09	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**5-Yr Avrg**
Total Subsequent Reviews	317	326	350	335	320	330
Detention Confirmed	282	290	327	317	302	304
Percentage Detention Confirmed	89%	89%	93%	95%	94%	92%

Return to the Section Detention

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 102 Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION												
	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
Year	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
2001/02	3	-	5	-	3	1	6	-	3	-	20	1
2002/03	3	-	11	-	7	1	9	-	4	-	34	1
2003/04	6	-	21	-	13	-	12	-	9	-	61	-
2004/05	10	-	29	-	26	-	16	-	12	-	93	-
2005/06	11	-	33	-	35	-	25	-	16	-	120	-
2006/07	12	-	41	-	51	-	34	-	31	-	169	-
2007/08	13	-	60	-	64	-	33	2	39	-	209	2
2008/09	14	-	74	-	77	-	45	2	43	-	253	2
2009/10	14	-	78	-	81	-	55	-	42	-	270	-
2010/11	15	-	93	-	81	-	58	-	52	-	299	-
2011/12	17	-	105	-	96	-	57	-	59	-	334	-
2012/13	18	-	123	-	105	-	56	-	64	-	366	-

Note: Excluded as of April 14, 2013, were 4 LTSOs who were UAL (Quebec 3, Prairies 1).

Table 103 Source: PBC and CSC

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION by ABORIGINAL and RACE										
Year	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
2008/09	51	20.0	4	1.6	11	4.3	178	69.8	11	4.3
2009/10	61	22.6	4	1.5	11	4.1	184	68.1	10	3.7
2010/11	70	23.4	5	1.7	9	3.0	202	67.6	13	4.3
2011/12	76	22.8	3	0.9	16	4.8	230	68.9	9	2.7
2012/13	85	23.2	3	0.8	20	5.5	255	69.7	3	0.8

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 104 Source: PBC and CSC

OFFENCE PROFILE of the LONG-TERM SUPERVISION POPULATION (%)					
Offence Type	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Sch.I – Sex	74.9	73.3	69.6	71.9	72.1
Sch.I – Non-Sex	21.2	22.2	25.1	23.1	26.0
Total Schedule I	96.1	95.6	94.6	94.9	98.1
Schedule II	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Scheduled	3.9	4.4	5.4	5.1	1.9

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.

Table 105 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LONG-TERM SUPERVISION DECISIONS								
Year	PRE-RELEASE			POST-RELEASE				Total
	Change Condition	Other*	Sub-Total	Change Condition	Suspension	Other*	Sub-Total	
2008/09	72	1	73	248	45	66	359	432
2009/10	54	1	55	302	34	57	393	448
2010/11	69	3	72	318	44	68	430	502
2011/12	72	1	73	370	48	84	502	575
2012/13	66	3	69	403	44	107	554	623

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.
* 'Other' includes the decisions of no action, laying of information recommended and panel hearing ordered.

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS ON LONG-TERM SUPERVISION

Table 106 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

RESIDENCY CONDITIONS on LONG-TERM SUPERVISION						
Year	PRE-RELEASE		POST-RELEASE			Total*
	Imposed	Cancelled	Imposed	Prolonged	Removed	
2008/09	57	-	53	138	4	248
2009/10	41	-	55	169	5	265
2010/11	56	-	52	188	5	296
2011/12	57	1	77	207	6	340
2012/13	57	-	85	228	4	370

Note: Includes federal and provincial offenders on long-term supervision orders.
* Total = (Pre-release imposed - cancelled) + (Post-release imposed + prolonged).

Return to the Section Long-Term Supervision

APPEALS

Table 107 Source: PBC – Appeal Division

APPLICATIONS for APPEAL April 1, 2012 – March 31, 2013										
Application Status	Atlantic		Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		Pacific		Canada	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Fed.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Received	43	9	124	202	131	6	81	17	581	32
Rejected	8	1	21	46	17	2	20	5	112	8
Pending*	-	-	2	9	3	-	1	-	15	-
Accepted for processing	35	8	101	147	111	4	60	12	454	24
Cancelled	1	-	3	7	1	-	1	-	13	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	6	2
To be processed	34	8	98	136	110	3	57	11	435	22

Note: More than one decision can be appealed per application.

* Applications pending refer to those applications where an extension of time has been granted to submit grounds for the appeal.

Table 108 Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Decision Type	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	-	3	-	12	-	13	-	4	-
UTA										
• Pre-release	23	-	18	-	12	-	26	-	16	-
• Post-release	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	184	12	187	29	176	23	165	31	194	28
• Post-release	53	8	24	1	26	4	38	-	29	-
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	151	16	141	27	136	19	121	21	139	16
• Post-release	36	1	22	1	17	-	27	2	25	-
Stat Release										
• Pre-release	100	-	120	-	53	-	77	-	88	-
• Post-release	53	-	44	-	30	-	50	-	42	-
Detention	48	-	60	-	27	-	53	-	39	
Total	**652**	**37**	**620**	**58**	**491**	**46**	**572**	**54**	**577**	**44**

Table 109

Source: PBC-CRIMS

APPEAL DECISIONS by OFFENCE TYPE and JURISDICTION										
Offence Type	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.	Fed.	Prov.
Murder										
• Pre-release	70	-	73	-	57	-	95	-	70	-
• Post-release	20	-	15	-	10	-	15	-	14	-
Schedule I-sex										
• Pre-release	42	6	43	7	54	6	51	4	77	3
• Post-release	8	-	7	-	10	-	3	-	3	-
• Detention	12	-	24	-	8	-	22	-	6	-
Schedule I-non-sex										
• Pre-release	169	4	157	28	109	13	123	27	132	16
• Post-release	68	6	39	-	26	-	52	1	51	-
• Detention	33	-	31	-	19	-	29	-	31	-
Schedule II										
• Pre-release	104	4	94	5	73	14	67	4	79	6
• Post-release	16	-	12	1	14	3	21	-	15	-
• Detention	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Non-scheduled										
• Pre-release	76	14	102	16	96	9	66	17	83	19
• Post-release	31	3	18	1	15	1	26	1	14	-
• Detention	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Total	**652**	**37**	**620**	**58**	**491**	**46**	**572**	**54**	**577**	**44**

Table 110

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for FEDERAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2011/12 and 2012/13)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13
ETA										
• Pre-release	3	1	-	1	10	2	-	-	13	4
UTA										
• Pre-release	23	11	-	-	3	5	-	-	26	16
• Post-release	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	152	175	-	1	13	18	-	-	165	194
• Post-release	36	23	-	-	1	6	1	-	38	29
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	116	129	-	-	5	10	-	-	121	139
• Post-release	25	21	-	-	2	4	-	-	27	25
Stat. Release										
• Pre-release	69	74	-	-	7	13	1	1	77	88
• Post-release	43	40	-	-	7	2	-	-	50	42
Detention	51	34	-	-	2	5	-	-	53	39
Total Decisions	**520**	**509**	**-**	**2**	**50**	**65**	**2**	**1**	**572**	**577**
% of Total Appeal Decisions	**91**	**88**	**-**	**0**	**9**	**11**	**0**	**0**		

Table 111 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for PROVINCIAL APPEAL DECISIONS by DECISION TYPE (2011/12 and 2012/13)										
Decision Type	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13
Day Parole										
• Pre-release	30	23	-	-	1	5	-	-	31	28
• Post-release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Full Parole										
• Pre-release	20	13	-	-	1	3	-	-	21	16
• Post-release	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total Decisions	**52**	**36**	-	-	**2**	**8**	-	-	**54**	**44**
% of Total Decisions	**96**	**82**	-	-	**4**	**18**	-	-		

Table 112 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOMES for APPEAL DECISIONS by REGION and JURISDICTION (2011/12 and 2012/13)										
Region	Decision Affirmed		Decision Altered		New Review Ordered		Other		Total	
	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13	11/12	12/13
Federal										
Atlantic	37	34	-	1	2	3	-	-	39	38
Quebec	132	136	-	-	10	18	-	1	142	155
Ontario	147	149	-	-	18	23	-	-	165	172
Prairies	116	116	-	1	12	14	2	-	130	131
Pacific	88	74	-	-	8	7	-	-	96	81
Canada	**520**	**509**	-	**2**	**50**	**65**	**2**	**1**	**572**	**577**
Provincial										
Atlantic	16	14	-	-	-	4	-	-	16	18
Prairies	21	9	-	-	2	1	-	-	23	10
Pacific	15	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	15	16
Canada	**52**	**36**	-	-	**2**	**8**	-	-	**54**	**44**

Table 113 Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

FEDERAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2011/12 and 2012/13)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
ETA	93	55	13	4	14.0	7.3
UTA						
• Pre-release	434	575	26	16	6.0	2.8
• Post-release	10	23	2	1	20.0	4.3
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	4,276	4,622	165	194	3.9	4.2
• Post-release	473	511	38	29	8.0	5.7
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	3,179	3,492	121	139	3.8	4.0
• Post-release	710	449	27	25	3.8	5.6
Statutory Release						
• Pre-release	6,092	6,862	77	88	1.3	1.3
• Post-release	2,615	2,828	50	42	1.9	1.5
Detention	556	572	53	39	9.5	6.8
Total	**18,438**	**19,989**	**572**	**577**	**3.1**	**2.9**

Table 114 Source: PBC and PBC-CRIMS

PROVINCIAL APPEAL RATE by DECISION TYPE (2011/12 and 2012/13)						
Decision Type	# Appealable Decisions		# of Appeal Decisions		Appeal Rate (%)	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
Day Parole						
• Pre-release	534	451	31	28	5.8	6.2
• Post-release	27	35	-	-	-	-
Full Parole						
• Pre-release	451	353	21	16	4.7	4.5
• Post-release	31	24	2	-	6.5	-
Total	**1,043***	**863***	**54**	**44**	**5.2**	**5.1**

* Excludes one case, where a pre-release SR decision was made for an offender, whose federal sentence was reduced to a provincial sentence by court order in 2011/12, and one case of a provincial transfer in 2012/13.

Return to the Section Appeals

CONDITIONAL RELEASE DECISIONS: PERFORMANCE

TIME UNDER SUPERVISION

Table 115 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)

Release Type	Successful Completions	Revocations for Breach of Condition	Revocations with a Non-Violent Offence	Revocations with a Violent Offence	Average Length
Day Parole – Regular	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.6
Day Parole – APR**	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.7
All Day Parole	**4.7**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**5.1**	**4.6**
Full Parole – Regular	28.4	16.1	19.9	30.7	26.4
Full Parole – APR**	25.6	12.0	14.2	12.3	22.5
All Full Parole	**26.6**	**13.3**	**16.0**	**23.3**	**23.9**
Statutory Release	**7.1**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**7.3**	**6.8**

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

** APR process was eliminated on March 23, 2011. While there were no new releases on parole as a result of APR in 2011/12 and 2012/13 except for cases in the Pacific region, there were offenders on APR parole supervision periods in 2011/12 and 2012/13 who had been released in previous years.

Table 116 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by ABORIGINAL and RACE (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)

Supervision Type	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
Day parole	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.0
Full parole	19.3	28.3	25.5	23.3	28.0
Statutory Release	5.6	8.8	8.1	7.0	7.8

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Table 117 Source: PBC-CRIMS

AVERAGE LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* in MONTHS by GENDER (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)

Supervision Type	Successful Completions		Revoked for Breach of Cond.		Revocations for a Non-Violent Offence		Revocations for a Violent Offence		Average Length	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Day parole	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.4
Full parole	27.0	23.7	13.5	11.2	16.4	12.5	24.1	6.1	24.2	21.1
Stat. release	7.1	6.1	6.3	5.4	6.4	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.8	5.9

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Table 118 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for SUCCESSFUL COMPLETIONS for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2008/09 to 2012/13) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	43.6	25.8	30.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	36.4
3 to less than 6 months	28.4	61.6	52.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	16.5
6 to less than 9 months	18.0	12.0	13.7	0.8	2.3	1.3	19.4
9 to less than 12 months	6.3	0.6	2.2	0.8	11.3	4.6	10.9
1 to 2 years	3.3	0.1	1.0	66.4	46.1	59.0	14.0
Over 2 years	0.5	0.0	0.1	30.7	38.8	33.7	2.8

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Table 119 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS for BREACH of CONDITION for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2008/09 to 2012/13) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	46.5	14.9	22.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	14.1
3 to less than 6 months	37.3	69.7	62.2	20.7	13.5	18.6	47.7
6 to less than 9 months	12.3	14.2	13.7	18.9	18.8	18.9	23.0
9 to less than 12 months	2.8	1.2	1.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	8.0
1 to 2 years	0.6	-	0.1	35.9	32.7	34.9	6.3
Over 2 years	0.3	-	0.1	6.3	17.5	9.6	1.0

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Table 120 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with NON-VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2008/09 to 2012/13) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	51.0	11.2	24.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	15.6
3 to less than 6 months	30.2	69.1	56.0	15.3	12.4	14.4	43.2
6 to less than 9 months	13.5	17.6	16.2	14.9	7.4	12.6	24.1
9 to less than 12 months	4.2	2.1	2.8	14.9	24.8	18.0	9.1
1 to 2 years	1.0	-	0.4	43.7	34.7	40.9	7.2
Over 2 years	-	-	-	10.1	19.8	13.1	0.8

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Table 121 Source: PBC-CRIMS

LENGTH of FEDERAL SUPERVISION PERIODS for REVOCATIONS with VIOLENT OFFENCE for OFFENDERS with DETERMINATE SENTENCES* (from 2008/09 to 2012/13) (%)

Length of Supervision Period	APR DP	Regular DP	All Day Parole	APR FP	Regular FP	All Full Parole	Statutory Release
Under 3 months	25.0	11.9	14.0	-	-	-	11.9
3 to less than 6 months	75.0	61.9	64.0	15.8	3.6	8.5	38.4
6 to less than 9 months	-	23.8	20.0	36.8	17.9	25.5	28.5
9 to less than 12 months	-	-	-	5.3	14.3	10.6	9.4
1 to 2 years	-	2.4	2.0	36.8	17.9	25.5	10.3
Over 2 years	-	-	-	5.3	46.4	29.8	1.5

* For supervision periods that ended between April 1, 2008, and March 31, 2013.

Note: The numbers for APR day parole and APR full parole are too low to be statistically valid as percentages.

Return to the Section Time Under Supervision

CONVICTIONS

Table 122 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES by SUPERVISION TYPE and the RATES of CONVICTION for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 SUPERVISED OFFENDERS							
Year	Day Parole	Rate	Full Parole	Rate	Statutory release	Rate	Total Convictions
1996/97	34	33	64	15	229	96	327
1997/98	45	36	54	13	214	86	313
1998/99	37	24	42	10	201	80	280
1999/00	55	35	50	11	215	77	320
2000/01	30	21	40	9	227	82	297
2001/02	36	28	36	8	200	70	272
2002/03	23	18	33	8	222	76	278
2003/04	19	15	25	6	213	72	257
2004/05	32	26	36	9	200	67	268
2005/06	16	12	28	7	178	58	222
2006/07	25	19	21	6	213	67	259
2007/08	18	14	22	6	211	67	251
2008/09	22	18	17	4	150	45	189
2009/10	17	13	15	4	148	46	180
2010/11	10	8	18	5	120	37	148
2011/12	7	5	9	3	112	32	128
2012/13	4	3	6	2	92	26	102

Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 123 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by OFFENCE TYPE (%)					
	Murder	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
2007/08					
Day Parole	4	0	31	0	16
Full Parole	2	5	16	4	7
Stat. Release	-	32	90	19	57
All Conditional Release	3	21	64	6	35
2008/09					
Day Parole	8	0	44	3	22
Full Parole	2	0	14	3	5
Stat. Release	-	10	64	11	36
All Conditional Release	3	6	51	5	24
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	13	29	3	11
Full Parole	2	0	15	0	10
Stat. Release	-	9	65	21	37
All Conditional Release	4	7	49	5	24
2010/11					
Day Parole	9	17	19	0	4
Full Parole	4	0	17	2	3
Stat. Release	-	11	54	12	29
All Conditional Release	4	9	42	4	15
2011/12					
Day Parole	4	0	11	0	8
Full Parole	1	0	4	3	4
Stat. Release	-	6	50	4	25
All Conditional Release	2	4	37	3	16
2012/13					
Day Parole	0	0	9	0	4
Full Parole	1	0	9	0	0
Stat. Release	-	6	41	5	23
All Conditional Release	1	4	30	2	13

Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 124 Source: PBC-CRIMS and CSC

RATES of CONVICTIONS for VIOLENT OFFENCES per 1,000 OFFENDERS on CONDITIONAL RELEASE SUPERVISION by ABORIGINAL and RACE (%)					
	Aboriginal	Asian	Black	White	Other
2007/08					
Day Parole	37	0	0	12	0
Full Parole	8	0	0	7	4
Stat. Release	79	0	58	68	34
All Conditional Release	50	0	22	30	10
2008/09					
Day Parole	31	0	0	19	16
Full Parole	11	5	10	4	0
Stat. Release	51	42	33	46	8
All Conditional Release	36	11	19	22	4
2009/10					
Day Parole	11	18	10	14	14
Full Parole	9	4	5	4	0
Stat. Release	45	14	15	52	15
All Conditional Release	29	8	10	23	6
2010/11					
Day Parole	12	0	14	8	0
Full Parole	0	0	14	5	0
Stat. Release	58	0	23	35	16
All Conditional Release	34	0	18	17	5
2011/12					
Day Parole	5	0	0	7	0
Full Parole	3	0	0	3	0
Stat. Release	44	0	24	33	0
All Conditional Release	27	0	13	15	0
2012/13					
Day Parole	0	0	0	5	0
Full Parole	3	0	0	2	0
Stat. Release	34	0	17	28	0
All Conditional Release	21	0	9	13	0

Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Table 125 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENCES by REGION and SUPERVISION TYPE

Region	Supervision Type	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	10-Year Avg.
Atlantic	Day Parole	4	3	5	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
	Full Parole	4	4	9	10	3	7	3	1	3	2	0	5
	Stat. Release	27	14	18	17	23	17	18	12	10	7	8	16
	Total	**35**	**21**	**32**	**30**	**29**	**25**	**24**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**9**	**23**
Quebec	Day Parole	4	5	5	3	9	2	3	4	1	2	0	4
	Full Parole	9	8	10	2	7	6	5	7	6	2	4	6
	Stat. Release	68	75	66	48	69	67	38	42	28	35	27	54
	Total	**81**	**88**	**81**	**53**	**85**	**75**	**46**	**53**	**35**	**39**	**31**	**64**
Ontario	Day Parole	7	2	12	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
	Full Parole	9	7	3	8	3	2	5	1	3	1	0	4
	Stat. Release	54	43	34	43	44	44	24	21	21	20	12	35
	Total	**70**	**52**	**49**	**52**	**48**	**49**	**31**	**25**	**25**	**22**	**14**	**42**
Prairies	Day Parole	6	5	7	7	6	6	11	4	2	2	0	6
	Full Parole	7	6	10	7	7	5	2	1	4	2	0	5
	Stat. Release	48	54	54	52	48	48	37	45	45	29	32	46
	Total	**61**	**65**	**71**	**66**	**61**	**59**	**50**	**50**	**51**	**33**	**32**	**57**
Pacific	Day Parole	2	4	3	2	6	6	3	5	5	1	1	4
	Full Parole	4	0	4	1	1	2	2	5	2	2	2	2
	Stat. Release	25	27	28	18	29	35	33	28	16	21	13	26
	Total	**31**	**31**	**35**	**21**	**36**	**43**	**38**	**38**	**23**	**24**	**16**	**32**
Canada	Day Parole	23	19	32	16	25	18	22	17	10	7	4	19
	Full Parole	33	25	36	28	21	22	17	15	18	9	6	22
	Stat. Release	222	213	200	178	213	211	150	148	120	112	92	177
	Total	**278**	**257**	**268**	**222**	**259**	**251**	**189**	**180**	**148**	**128**	**102**	**218**

Note: The year 2012/13 is shown but not used in calculations or text because the number of convictions for violent offences will often fluctuate higher during the 12 to 18 months after a fiscal year ends because charges for violent offences often take that long to proceed through the courts.

Return to the Section Convictions

OUTCOME RATES

Table 126 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES of FEDERAL CONDITIONAL RELEASE												
Release Type/Yr.	Successful Completions		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Total Without Re-offending		Revocations with Offence				Total Revocations with Offence	
							Non-violent		Violent			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Day Parole												
2008/09	2,596	83.9	389	12.6	2,985	96.5	86	2.8	22	0.7	108	3.5
2009/10	2,528	86.1	325	11.1	2,853	97.2	65	2.2	17	0.6	82	2.8
2010/11	2,621	88.0	286	9.6	2,907	97.6	62	2.1	10	0.3	72	2.4
2011/12	2,275	87.7	268	10.3	2,543	98.0	44	1.7	7	0.3	51	2.0
2012/13	2,749	89.3	282	9.2	3,031	98.4	45	1.5	4	0.1	49	1.6
Full Parole*												
2008/09	1,019	73.8	245	17.7	1,264	91.5	104	7.5	13	0.9	117	8.5
2009/10	975	75.2	215	16.6	1,190	91.8	96	7.4	11	0.8	107	8.2
2010/11	1,024	76.4	223	16.6	1,247	93.1	80	6.0	13	1.0	93	6.9
2011/12	1,022	78.7	200	15.4	1,222	94.1	70	5.4	7	0.5	77	5.9
2012/13	1,014	85.2	134	11.3	1,148	96.5	39	3.3	3	0.3	42	3.5
Statutory Release												
2008/09	3,484	58.9	1,716	29.0	5,200	88.0	562	9.5	150	2.5	712	12.0
2009/10	3,710	60.8	1,665	27.3	5,375	88.2	574	9.4	148	2.4	722	11.8
2010/11	3,456	61.9	1,481	26.5	4,937	88.4	527	9.4	120	2.1	647	11.6
2011/12	3,438	61.5	1,566	28.0	5,004	89.6	470	8.4	112	2.0	582	10.4
2012/13	3,736	60.6	1,894	30.7	5,630	91.4	439	7.1	92	1.5	531	8.6

* Full parole includes only those offenders serving determinate sentences.

OUTCOME RATES ON DAY PAROLE

FEDERAL DAY PAROLE

Table 127 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,596	83.9	2,528	86.1	2,621	88.0	2,275	87.7	2,749	89.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	389	12.6	325	11.1	286	9.6	268	10.3	282	9.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	86	2.8	65	2.2	62	2.1	44	1.7	45	1.5
Violent offences	22	0.7	17	0.6	10	0.3	7	0.3	4	0.1
Total Revocations with Offence	**108**	**3.5**	**82**	**2.8**	**72**	**2.4**	**51**	**2.0**	**49**	**1.6**
Total Completions	**3,093**	**100**	**2,935**	**100**	**2,979**	**100**	**2,594**	**100**	**3,080**	**100**

Table 128 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Regular	1,784	83.9	284	13.4	42	2.0	17	0.8	59	2.8	2,127
APR	812	84.1	105	10.9	44	4.6	5	0.5	49	5.1	966
2009/10											
Regular	1,720	86.0	223	11.2	42	2.1	15	0.8	57	2.9	2,000
APR	808	86.4	102	10.9	23	2.5	2	0.2	25	2.7	935
2010/11											
Regular	1,750	86.9	214	10.6	39	1.9	10	0.5	49	2.4	2,013
APR	871	90.2	72	7.5	23	2.4	0	0.0	23	2.4	966
2011/12											
Regular	1,911	87.4	232	10.6	37	1.7	6	0.3	43	2.0	2,186
APR	364	89.2	36	8.8	7	1.7	1	0.2	8	2.0	408
2012/13											
Regular	2,728	89.2	281	9.2	45	1.5	4	0.1	49	1.6	3,058
APR	21	95.5	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22

Table 129 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL DAY PAROLE WITH DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)				
Outcome	Regular		APR	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	2,859	85.1	2,876	87.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	403	12.0	316	9.6
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	94	2.8	96	2.9
Violent offences	4	0.1	8	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	**98**	**2.9**	**104**	**3.2**
Total Completions	**3,360**	**100.0**	**3,296**	**100.0**

* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 130 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Murder						
2008/09	90.7	8.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	537
2009/10	91.7	6.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	554
2010/11	91.9	7.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	546
2011/12	91.6	7.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	479
2012/13	95.1	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	528
Schedule I-sex						
2008/09	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	185
2009/10	91.6	7.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	203
2010/11	92.7	6.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	177
2011/12	92.4	7.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	184
2012/13	94.6	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	261
Schedule I-non-sex						
2008/09	79.9	16.4	2.2	1.5	3.7	973
2009/10	83.3	13.4	2.1	1.2	3.3	828
2010/11	84.4	12.3	2.6	0.7	3.3	853
2011/12	84.8	12.6	2.1	0.5	2.5	825
2012/13	86.3	11.9	1.5	0.3	1.8	873
Schedule II						
2008/09	88.1	9.5	2.4	0.1	2.5	804
2009/10	88.2	9.7	2.0	0.1	2.1	808
2010/11	92.6	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	873
2011/12	90.9	7.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	651
2012/13	90.4	8.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	876
Non-scheduled						
2008/09	75.9	16.3	7.1	0.7	7.7	594
2009/10	79.5	15.5	4.6	0.4	5.0	542
2010/11	80.6	13.8	5.5	0.2	5.7	530
2011/12	82.2	14.1	3.3	0.4	3.7	455
2012/13	83.9	12.4	3.5	0.2	3.7	542
Total						
2008/09	83.9	12.6	2.8	0.7	3.5	3,093
2009/10	86.1	11.1	2.2	0.6	2.8	2,935
2010/11	88.0	9.6	2.1	0.3	2.4	2,979
2011/12	87.7	10.3	1.7	0.3	2.0	2,594
2012/13	89.3	9.2	1.5	0.1	1.6	3,080

Table 131

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Aboriginal	368	78.8	83	17.8	11	2.4	5	1.1	16	3.4	467
Asian	115	95.8	4	3.3	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	120
Black	143	94.1	8	5.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	152
White	1,846	83.4	281	12.7	70	3.2	16	0.7	86	3.9	2,213
Other	124	87.9	13	9.2	3	2.1	1	0.7	4	2.8	141
2009/10											
Aboriginal	350	82.0	57	13.3	18	4.2	2	0.5	20	4.7	427
Asian	142	95.3	6	4.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	149
Black	125	89.3	13	9.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.4	140
White	1,807	86.0	237	11.3	46	2.2	12	0.6	58	2.8	2,102
Other	104	88.9	12	10.3	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	117
2010/11											
Aboriginal	382	84.7	53	11.8	14	3.1	2	0.4	16	3.5	451
Asian	128	92.1	9	6.5	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.4	139
Black	176	90.3	14	7.2	4	2.1	1	0.5	5	2.6	195
White	1,832	88.1	202	9.7	39	1.9	7	0.3	46	2.2	2,080
Other	103	90.4	8	7.0	3	2.6	0	0.0	3	2.6	114
2011/12											
Aboriginal	329	82.3	56	14.0	14	3.5	1	0.3	15	3.8	400
Asian	109	95.6	5	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	114
Black	144	89.4	16	9.9	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	161
White	1,611	88.1	183	10.0	28	1.5	6	0.3	34	1.9	1,828
Other	82	90.1	8	8.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.1	91
2012/13											
Aboriginal	431	86.7	57	11.5	9	1.8	0	0.0	9	1.8	497
Asian	169	95.5	7	4.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	177
Black	152	92.7	12	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	164
White	1,891	89.0	196	9.2	34	1.6	4	0.2	38	1.8	2,125
Other	106	90.6	10	8.5	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	117

Table 132

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Male	2,353	84.3	343	12.3	75	2.7	20	0.7	95	3.4	2,791
Female	243	80.5	46	15.2	11	3.6	2	0.7	13	4.3	302
2009/10											
Male	2,298	86.4	289	10.9	58	2.2	16	0.6	74	2.8	2,661
Female	230	83.9	36	13.1	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	2.9	274
2010/11											
Male	2,390	88.1	260	9.6	55	2.0	9	0.3	64	2.4	2,714
Female	231	87.2	26	9.8	7	2.6	1	0.4	8	3.0	265
2011/12											
Male	2,089	87.8	245	10.3	38	1.6	7	0.3	45	1.9	2,379
Female	186	86.5	23	10.7	6	2.8	0	0.0	6	2.8	215
2012/13											
Male	2,481	89.0	261	9.4	42	1.5	3	0.1	45	1.6	2,787
Female	268	91.5	21	7.2	3	1.0	1	0.3	4	1.4	293

Table 133 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Atlantic	297	76.3	71	18.3	18	4.6	3	0.8	21	5.4	389
Quebec	603	88.7	60	8.8	14	2.1	3	0.4	17	2.5	680
Ontario	598	85.2	86	12.3	16	2.3	2	0.3	18	2.6	702
Prairies	648	81.0	110	13.8	31	3.9	11	1.4	42	5.3	800
Pacific	450	86.2	62	11.9	7	1.3	3	0.6	10	1.9	522
2009/10											
Atlantic	305	83.8	51	14.0	7	1.9	1	0.3	8	2.2	364
Quebec	665	90.0	61	8.3	9	1.2	4	0.5	13	1.8	739
Ontario	547	86.1	70	11.0	15	2.4	3	0.5	18	2.8	635
Prairies	581	81.5	101	14.2	27	3.8	4	0.6	31	4.3	713
Pacific	430	88.8	42	8.7	7	1.4	5	1.0	12	2.5	484
2010/11											
Atlantic	330	82.7	57	14.3	11	2.8	1	0.3	12	3.0	399
Quebec	653	94.0	32	4.6	9	1.3	1	0.1	10	1.4	695
Ontario	588	89.2	62	9.4	8	1.2	1	0.2	9	1.4	659
Prairies	643	86.2	85	11.4	16	2.1	2	0.3	18	2.4	746
Pacific	407	84.8	50	10.4	18	3.8	5	1.0	23	4.8	480
2011/12											
Atlantic	261	83.4	46	14.7	5	1.6	1	0.3	6	1.9	313
Quebec	601	91.8	44	6.7	8	1.2	2	0.3	10	1.5	655
Ontario	494	91.1	44	8.1	3	0.6	1	0.2	4	0.7	542
Prairies	526	82.3	95	14.9	16	2.5	2	0.3	18	2.8	639
Pacific	393	88.3	39	8.8	12	2.7	1	0.2	13	2.9	445
2012/13											
Atlantic	284	84.3	43	12.8	9	2.7	1	0.3	10	3.0	337
Quebec	750	92.6	53	6.5	7	0.9	0	0.0	7	0.9	810
Ontario	547	91.8	44	7.4	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.8	596
Prairies	715	84.7	109	12.9	20	2.4	0	0.0	20	2.4	844
Pacific	453	91.9	33	6.7	6	1.2	1	0.2	7	1.4	493

PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE

Table 134 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE										
Outcome	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13**	
	%	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	157	71.7	183	80.3	167	81.1	187	87.8	175	84.5
Revoked for breach of conditions	53	24.2	42	18.4	34	16.5	25	11.7	30	14.5
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	8	3.7	3	1.3	3	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.5
Violent offences	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**9**	**4.1**	**3**	**1.3**	**5**	**2.4**	**1**	**0.5**	**2**	**1.0**
Total Completions	**219**	**100**	**228**	**100**	**206**	**100**	**213**	**100**	**207**	**100**

Table 135 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		**Revoked for breach of conditions**		**Revocations With Offence**				**Total Revocations with Offence**		**Total Completions**
					Non-violent offences		**Violent offences**				
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
2008/09											
Atlantic	30	76.9	8	20.5	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	39
Prairies	42	77.8	10	18.5	2	3.7	0	0.0	2	3.7	54
Pacific	85	67.5	35	27.8	5	4.0	1	0.8	6	4.8	126
2009/10											
Atlantic	39	81.3	7	14.6	2	4.2	0	0.0	2	4.2	48
Prairies	53	74.6	17	23.9	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4	71
Pacific	91	83.5	18	16.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	109
2010/11											
Atlantic	47	87.0	6	11.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	54
Quebec*	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	31	83.8	5	13.5	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	37
Pacific	88	77.2	23	20.2	1	0.9	2	1.8	3	2.6	114
2011/12											
Atlantic	48	87.3	7	12.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55
Prairies	46	95.8	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	2.1	48
Pacific	93	84.5	17	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110
2012/13											
Atlantic	46	76.7	13	21.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
Prairies	30	93.8	2	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32
Pacific	99	86.1	15	13.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	115

* The provincial case in the Quebec region was a case of an offender sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 136 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)								
Outcome	**Schedule I-sex**		**Schedule I-non-sex**		**Schedule II**		**Non-scheduled**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	35	92.1	273	77.1	225	88.2	335	78.8
Revoked for breach of conditions	3	7.9	73	20.6	29	11.4	79	18.6
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.1	1	0.4	10	2.4
Violent offences	0	0.0	4	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total Revocations with Offence	**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**2.3**	**1**	**0.4**	**11**	**2.6**
Total Completions	**38**	**100**	**354**	**100**	**255**	**100**	**425**	**100**

Note: Excludes one provincial offender who was serving a sentence for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 137 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)										
Outcome	**Aboriginal**		**Asian**		**Black**		**White**		**Other**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	107	70.9	38	95.0	21	95.5	526	81.6	177	82.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	38	25.2	2	5.0	1	4.5	106	16.4	37	17.2
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	1.7	1	0.5
Violent offences	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**6**	**4.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**13**	**2.0**	**1**	**0.5**
Total Completions	**151**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**22**	**100**	**645**	**100**	**215**	**100**

Table 138 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL DAY PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)				
Outcome	**Male**		**Female**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	743	79.5	126	91.3
Revoked for breach of conditions	172	18.4	12	8.7
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	15	1.6	0	0.0
Violent offences	5	0.5	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**20**	**2.1**	**0**	**0.0**
Total Completions	**935**	**100**	**138**	**100**

OUTCOME RATES ON FULL PAROLE

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: DETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 139 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE										
Outcome	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	1,019	73.8	975	75.2	1,024	76.4	1,022	78.7	1,014	85.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	245	17.7	215	16.6	223	16.6	200	15.4	134	11.3
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	104	7.5	96	7.4	80	6.0	70	5.4	39	3.3
Violent offences	13	0.9	11	0.8	13	1.0	7	0.5	3	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	**117**	**8.5**	**107**	**8.2**	**93**	**6.9**	**77**	**5.9**	**42**	**3.5**
Total Completions	**1,381**	**100**	**1,297**	**100**	**1,340**	**100**	**1,299**	**100**	**1,190**	**100**

Table 140 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES by REGULAR and APR											
	Successful Completions		**Revoked for breach of conditions**		**Revocations With Offence**				**Total Revocations with Offence**		**Total Completions**
					Non-violent offences		**Violent offences**				
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
2008/09											
Regular	386	80.2	59	12.3	28	5.8	8	1.7	36	7.5	481
APR	633	70.3	186	20.7	76	8.4	5	0.6	81	9.0	900
2009/10											
Regular	351	79.1	53	11.9	33	7.4	7	1.6	40	9.0	444
APR	624	73.2	162	19.0	63	7.4	4	0.5	67	7.9	853
2010/11											
Regular	360	80.2	55	12.2	26	5.8	8	1.8	34	7.6	449
APR	664	74.5	168	18.9	54	6.1	5	0.6	59	6.6	891
2011/12											
Regular	334	82.5	54	13.3	15	3.7	2	0.5	17	4.2	405
APR	688	77.0	146	16.3	55	6.2	5	0.6	60	6.7	894
2012/13											
Regular	426	80.4	82	15.5	19	3.6	3	0.6	22	4.2	530
APR	588	89.1	52	7.9	20	3.0	0	0.0	20	3.0	660

Table 141 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCES for NON-VIOLENT OFFENCES* by REGULAR and APR for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)				
Outcome	**Regular**		**APR**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	592	78.6	3,197	76.2
Revoked for breach of conditions	119	15.8	714	17.0
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	41	5.4	268	6.4
Violent offences	1	0.1	19	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**42**	**5.6**	**287**	**6.8**
Total Completions	**753**	**100**	**4,198**	**100**

* Includes determinate sentences for schedule II and non-scheduled offences.

Table 142 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	**Revoked for breach of conditions**	**Revocations With Offence**		**Total Revocations with Offence**	**Total Completions (#)**
			Non-violent offences	**Violent offences**		
Schedule I-sex						
2008/09	90.7	8.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	75
2009/10	89.9	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79
2010/11	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
2011/12	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	57
2012/13	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71
Schedule I-non-sex						
2008/09	79.4	12.1	5.9	2.6	8.5	272
2009/10	74.8	12.6	9.8	2.8	12.6	246
2010/11	77.6	11.0	8.1	3.3	11.4	246
2011/12	79.8	14.2	5.0	0.9	6.0	218
2012/13	77.6	17.4	3.7	1.4	5.0	219
Schedule II						
2008/09	75.5	18.6	5.3	0.6	5.9	644
2009/10	78.2	15.4	6.4	0.0	6.4	610
2010/11	78.4	15.6	5.5	0.4	6.0	671
2011/12	80.4	14.8	4.4	0.4	4.8	682
2012/13	87.6	9.2	3.2	0.0	3.2	619
Non-scheduled						
2008/09	63.8	22.1	13.6	0.5	14.1	390
2009/10	67.1	22.7	9.1	1.1	10.2	362
2010/11	68.7	24.2	6.6	0.6	7.1	351
2011/12	71.3	19.6	8.5	0.6	9.1	342
2012/13	83.2	12.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	280
Total						
2008/09	73.8	17.7	7.5	0.9	8.5	1,381
2009/10	75.2	16.6	7.4	0.8	8.2	1,297
2010/11	76.4	16.6	6.0	1.0	6.9	1,340*
2011/12	78.7	15.4	5.4	0.5	5.9	1,299
2012/13	85.2	11.3	3.3	0.3	3.5	1,190*

* Totals include one completion of full parole in 2010/11 and one completion of full parole in 2012/13 by offenders who were serving sentences for murder sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 143 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by ABORIGINAL and RACE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Aboriginal	70	55.1	33	26.0	20	15.7	4	3.1	24	18.9	127
Asian	102	85.0	11	9.2	6	5.0	1	0.8	7	5.8	120
Black	92	77.3	21	17.6	4	3.4	2	1.7	6	5.0	119
White	687	73.6	171	18.3	70	7.5	6	0.6	76	8.1	934
Other	68	84.0	9	11.1	4	4.9	0	0.0	4	4.9	81
2009/10											
Aboriginal	65	61.3	30	28.3	9	8.5	2	1.9	11	10.4	106
Asian	103	86.6	13	10.9	2	1.7	1	0.8	3	2.5	119
Black	73	76.8	16	16.8	5	5.3	1	1.1	6	6.3	95
White	663	74.2	149	16.7	74	8.3	7	0.8	81	9.1	893
Other	71	84.5	7	8.3	6	7.1	0	0.0	6	7.1	84
2010/11											
Aboriginal	82	71.3	22	19.1	11	9.6	0	0.0	11	9.6	115
Asian	89	89.0	8	8.0	3	3.0	0	0.0	3	3.0	100
Black	77	79.4	17	17.5	2	2.1	1	1.0	3	3.1	97
White	695	74.6	166	17.8	59	6.3	12	1.3	71	7.6	932
Other	81	84.4	10	10.4	5	5.2	0	0.0	5	5.2	96
2011/12											
Aboriginal	69	67.6	24	23.5	8	7.8	1	1.0	9	8.8	102
Asian	100	84.0	14	11.8	5	4.2	0	0.0	5	4.2	119
Black	91	82.7	17	15.5	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	1.8	110
White	684	78.3	133	15.2	51	5.8	6	0.7	57	6.5	874
Other	78	83.0	12	12.8	4	4.3	0	0.0	4	4.3	94
2012/13											
Aboriginal	61	70.1	22	25.3	4	4.6	0	0.0	4	4.6	87
Asian	87	91.6	6	6.3	2	2.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	95
Black	93	90.3	9	8.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	103
White	706	84.9	94	11.3	29	3.5	3	0.4	32	3.8	832
Other	67	91.8	3	4.1	3	4.1	0	0.0	3	4.1	73

Table 144 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by GENDER

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Male	907	73.7	219	17.8	92	7.5	13	1.1	105	8.5	1,231
Female	112	74.7	26	17.3	12	8.0	0	0.0	12	8.0	150
2009/10											
Male	855	75.6	177	15.6	88	7.8	11	1.0	99	8.8	1,131
Female	120	72.3	38	22.9	8	4.8	0	0.0	8	4.8	166
2010/11											
Male	903	76.3	199	16.8	68	5.7	13	1.1	81	6.8	1,183
Female	121	77.1	24	15.3	12	7.6	0	0.0	12	7.6	157
2011/12											
Male	898	78.2	183	15.9	63	5.5	5	0.4	68	5.9	1,149
Female	124	82.7	17	11.3	7	4.7	2	1.3	9	6.0	150
2012/13											
Male	906	84.5	125	11.7	38	3.5	3	0.3	41	3.8	1,072
Female	108	91.5	9	7.6	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8	118

Table 145 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for ALL FEDERAL FULL PAROLE with DETERMINATE SENTENCE by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Atlantic	143	68.4	46	22.0	17	8.1	3	1.4	20	9.6	209
Quebec	247	81.0	45	14.8	11	3.6	2	0.7	13	4.3	305
Ontario	276	78.2	50	14.2	23	6.5	4	1.1	27	7.6	353
Prairies	252	68.9	76	20.8	36	9.8	2	0.5	38	10.4	366
Pacific	101	68.2	28	18.9	17	11.5	2	1.4	19	12.8	148
2009/10											
Atlantic	127	68.6	33	17.8	24	13.0	1	0.5	25	13.5	185
Quebec	244	77.5	46	14.6	19	6.0	6	1.9	25	7.9	315
Ontario	254	80.4	45	14.2	17	5.4	0	0.0	17	5.4	316
Prairies	225	68.0	75	22.7	31	9.4	0	0.0	31	9.4	331
Pacific	125	83.3	16	10.7	5	3.3	4	2.7	9	6.0	150
2010/11											
Atlantic	130	67.4	50	25.9	10	5.2	3	1.6	13	6.7	193
Quebec	270	78.7	50	14.6	18	5.2	5	1.5	23	6.7	343
Ontario	252	79.7	47	14.9	16	5.1	1	0.3	17	5.4	316
Prairies	276	76.7	49	13.6	32	8.9	3	0.8	35	9.7	360
Pacific	96	75.0	27	21.1	4	3.1	1	0.8	5	3.9	128
2011/12											
Atlantic	179	80.3	34	15.2	8	3.6	2	0.9	10	4.5	223
Quebec	244	76.7	56	17.6	17	5.3	1	0.3	18	5.7	318
Ontario	274	84.0	43	13.2	8	2.5	1	0.3	9	2.8	326
Prairies	223	72.4	50	16.2	33	10.7	2	0.6	35	11.4	308
Pacific	102	82.3	17	13.7	4	3.2	1	0.8	5	4.0	124
2012/13											
Atlantic	151	81.2	27	14.5	8	4.3	0	0.0	8	4.3	186
Quebec	292	86.4	33	9.8	10	3.0	3	0.9	13	3.8	338
Ontario	247	89.2	25	9.0	5	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.8	277
Prairies	238	81.5	41	14.0	13	4.5	0	0.0	13	4.5	292
Pacific	86	88.7	8	8.2	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	3.1	97

FEDERAL FULL PAROLE: INDETERMINATE SENTENCES

Table 146 **Source: PBC**

OUTCOMES of FULL PAROLE for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2013)

Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Still Supervised		Died while on Full Parole		Revocations for Breach of Conditions		Revocations-Non-violent Offence		Revocations-Violent Offence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 - 3 Mths	28	1.8	15	2.9	8	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	1.8
>3 Mths - 6 Mths	17	1.1	12	2.3	13	3.3	4	2.0	4	3.3	50	1.8
>6 Mths - 1 Yr	32	2.0	19	3.7	38	9.5	15	7.6	8	6.7	112	4.0
>1 Yr - 2 Yrs	64	4.0	21	4.1	56	14.1	29	14.7	14	11.7	184	6.5
>2 Yrs - 3 Yrs	77	4.8	27	5.3	56	14.1	24	12.2	25	20.8	209	7.4
>3 Yrs - 4 Yrs	77	4.8	21	4.1	38	9.5	21	10.7	13	10.8	170	6.0
>4 Yrs - 5 Yrs	67	4.2	22	4.3	36	9.0	17	8.6	7	5.8	149	5.3
>5 Yrs - 10 Yrs	325	20.3	79	15.4	94	23.6	50	25.4	26	21.7	574	20.3
>10 Yrs -15 Yrs	257	16.1	68	13.3	39	9.8	22	11.2	15	12.5	401	14.2
>15 Yrs	654	40.9	229	44.6	20	5.0	15	7.6	8	6.7	926	32.8
Total	**1,598**	**100**	**513**	**100**	**398**	**100**	**197**	**100**	**120**	**100**	**2,826**	**100**
Average Length of Full Parole	**14.3 Yrs**		**14.4 Yrs**		**5.2 Yrs**		**5.9 Yrs**		**5.8 Yrs**		**12.1 Yrs**	

Note: The table excludes one offender with an indeterminate sentence that is recorded as having completed supervision in 1995. In this case, the indeterminate sentence was quashed.

Table 147 **Source: PBC**

FULL PAROLE REVOCATION for BREACH of CONDITION and REVOCATION with OFFENCE RATES for OFFENDERS with INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2013)

Time Under Supervision on Full Parole	Population In Period		Total Revocations during Period*		Revocations with Offence during Period			
					Total Revocations with Offence**		Revocations with Violent Offence	
	Total #	% of Total Indeterminate on Full Parole	#	%	#	%	#	%
>15 Years	926	32.8	43	4.6	23	2.5	8	0.9
>10 Years	1,327	47.0	119	9.0	60	4.5	23	1.7
>5 Years	1,901	67.3	289	15.2	136	7.2	49	2.6
>4 Years	2,050	72.5	349	17.0	160	7.8	56	2.7
>3 Years	2,220	78.6	421	19.0	194	8.7	69	3.1
>2 Years	2,429	86.0	526	21.7	243	10.0	94	3.9
>1 Year	2,613	92.5	625	23.9	286	10.9	108	4.1
Total	**2,826**	**100**	**715**	**25.3**	**317**	**11.2**	**120**	**4.2**

* Total revocations during period are the number of revocations for breach of conditions, plus revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

** Total revocations with offence are the number of revocations with non-violent and violent offences.

Table 148 Source: PBC

LIKELIHOOD of DYING compared to being REVOKED for an OFFENCE for FULL PAROLEES SERVING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (between April 1, 1994 and March 31, 2013)					
Time Under Supervision	Offenders that Died on Full Parole	Total Revocations with Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a New Offence	Revocations with Violent Offence #	Likelihood of Dying Compared to Committing a Violent Offence
>5 Years	376	136	2.8	49	7.7
>4 Years	398	160	2.5	56	7.1
>3 Years	419	194	2.2	69	6.1
>2 Years	446	243	1.8	94	4.7
>1 Year	467	286	1.6	108	4.3
All Full Parole Supervision Periods	**513**	**317**	**1.6**	**120**	**4.3**

PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE

Table 149 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE										
Outcome	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	209	78.3	136	82.9	133	80.6	112	79.4	84	84.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	53	19.9	26	15.9	28	17.0	28	19.9	14	14.0
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	5	1.9	2	1.2	4	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.0
Violent offences	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	1.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**5**	**1.9**	**2**	**1.2**	**4**	**2.4**	**1**	**0.7**	**2**	**2.0**
Total Completions	**267**	**100**	**164**	**100**	**165**	**100**	**141**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 150 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by REGION											
	Successful Completions		**Revoked for breach of conditions**		**Revocations With Offence**				**Total Revocations with Offence**		**Total Completions**
					Non-violent offences		**Violent offences**				
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**
2008/09											
Atlantic	72	74.2	24	24.7	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	97
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	42	87.5	6	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48
Pacific	93	77.5	23	19.2	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	3.3	120
2009/10											
Atlantic	44	83.0	8	15.1	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	1.9	53
Quebec	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2
Prairies	41	83.7	8	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49
Pacific	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.7	60
2010/11											
Atlantic	48	72.7	17	25.8	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	66
Quebec	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Prairies	28	84.8	4	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	1	3.0	33
Pacific	55	85.9	7	10.9	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	3.1	64
2011/12											
Atlantic	48	76.2	14	22.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	63
Ontario	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Pacific	43	82.7	9	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	52
2012/13											
Atlantic	32	78.0	8	19.5	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	2.4	41
Quebec	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Ontario	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Prairies	22	81.5	4	14.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7	27
Pacific	26	96.3	1	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27

Note: Cases from the Ontario and Quebec regions were regional transfers, cases of exchange of service, or cases of young offenders sentenced under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 151 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)								
Outcome	Schedule I-sex		Schedule I-non-sex		Schedule II		Non-scheduled	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	46	88.5	139	76.8	261	88.2	228	74.0
Revoked for breach of conditions	6	11.5	40	22.1	33	11.1	70	22.7
Revocations with Offence								
Non-violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.7	9	2.9
Violent offences	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3
Total Revocations with Offence	**0**	**0.0**	**2**	**1.1**	**2**	**0.7**	**10**	**3.2**
Total Completions	**52**	**100**	**181**	**100**	**296**	**100**	**308**	**100**

Table 152 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)										
Outcome	Aboriginal		Asian		Black		White		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	39	72.2	34	94.4	10	83.3	436	80.3	155	80.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	13	24.1	2	5.6	1	8.3	102	18.8	31	16.1
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	8.3	5	0.9	5	2.6
Violent offences	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**2**	**3.7**	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**8.3**	**5**	**0.9**	**6**	**3.1**
Total Completions	**54**	**100**	**36**	**100**	**12**	**100**	**543**	**100**	**192**	**100**

Table 153 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for PROVINCIAL FULL PAROLE by GENDER for the LAST 5 YEARS (from 2008/09 to 2012/13)				
Outcome	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Successful Completions	597	80.1	77	83.7
Revoked for breach of conditions	136	18.3	13	14.1
Revocations with Offence				
Non-violent offences	10	1.3	2	2.2
Violent offences	2	0.3	0	0.0
Total Revocations with Offence	**12**	**1.6**	**2**	**2.2**
Total Completions	**745**	**100**	**92**	**100**

OUTCOME RATES ON STATUTORY RELEASE

Table 154 **Source: PBC-CRIMS**

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE										
Outcome	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Successful Completions	3,484	58.9	3,710	60.8	3,456	61.9	3,438	61.5	3,736	60.6
Revoked for breach of conditions	1,716	29.0	1,665	27.3	1,481	26.5	1,566	28.0	1,894	30.7
Revocations with Offence										
Non-violent offences	562	9.5	574	9.4	527	9.4	470	8.4	439	7.1
Violent Offences	150	2.5	148	2.4	120	2.1	112	2.0	92	1.5
Total Revocations with Offence	**712**	**12.0**	**722**	**11.8**	**647**	**11.6**	**582**	**10.4**	**531**	**8.6**
Total Completions*	**5,912**	**100**	**6,097**	**100**	**5,584**	**100**	**5,586**	**100**	**6,161**	**100**

* Total includes completions of statutory release of federal offenders who were convicted of a new offence and given an indeterminate sentence, as well as those serving determinate sentences for offences of second degree murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or were convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 155 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (%)						
	Successful Completions	Revoked for breach of conditions	Revocations With Offence		Total Revocations with Offence	Total Completions (#)
			Non-violent offences	Violent offences		
Schedule I-sex						
2008/09	77.3	19.8	2.1	0.8	2.9	475
2009/10	75.0	20.7	3.5	0.8	4.2	521
2010/11	80.5	15.3	3.2	0.9	4.2	554
2011/12	79.3	17.7	2.5	0.5	3.0	571
2012/13	75.4	21.6	2.6	0.4	3.0	698
Schedule I-non-sex						
2008/09	54.3	33.1	8.8	3.8	12.6	3,112
2009/10	58.1	29.5	8.9	3.5	12.4	3,193
2010/11	57.9	29.8	9.2	3.1	12.2	2,940
2011/12	56.5	31.6	8.8	3.1	11.9	2,815
2012/13	55.5	34.4	7.9	2.2	10.2	3,073
Schedule II						
2008/09	68.5	23.2	7.5	0.7	8.2	693
2009/10	67.5	23.9	7.5	1.1	8.6	853
2010/11	70.5	20.9	7.9	0.7	8.6	722
2011/12	71.3	23.1	5.3	0.3	5.5	778
2012/13	69.0	26.0	4.7	0.3	5.0	877
Non-scheduled						
2008/09	58.4	26.3	13.8	1.5	15.3	1,632
2009/10	58.0	26.9	13.5	1.6	15.1	1,529
2010/11	58.4	26.8	13.3	1.5	14.8	1,367
2011/12	59.0	27.8	11.8	1.4	13.2	1,421
2012/13	59.5	30.3	9.0	1.1	10.1	1,510
Total*						
2008/09	58.9	29.0	9.5	2.5	12.0	5,912
2009/10	60.8	27.3	9.4	2.4	11.8	6,097*
2010/11	61.9	26.5	9.4	2.1	11.6	5,584*
2011/12	61.5	28.0	8.4	2.0	10.4	5,586*
2012/13	60.6	30.7	7.1	1.5	8.6	6,161*

* Total includes six completions of statutory release of federal offenders serving determinate sentences for murder. The offenders with determinate sentences serving sentences for murder were transfers from the United States or were convicted under the provisions of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

Table 156 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Aboriginal	769	52.9	519	35.7	134	9.2	32	2.2	166	11.4	1,454
Asian	67	71.3	17	18.1	7	7.4	3	3.2	10	10.6	94
Black	211	64.1	82	24.9	29	8.8	7	2.1	36	10.9	329
White	2,341	60.2	1,067	27.4	375	9.6	107	2.8	482	12.4	3,890
Other	96	66.2	31	21.4	17	11.7	1	0.7	18	12.4	145
2009/10											
Aboriginal	774	53.7	467	32.4	171	11.9	29	2.0	200	13.9	1,441
Asian	77	72.6	20	18.9	8	7.5	1	0.9	9	8.5	106
Black	254	70.6	89	24.7	14	3.9	3	0.8	17	4.7	360
White	2,461	61.7	1,044	26.2	369	9.3	113	2.8	482	12.1	3,987
Other	144	70.9	45	22.2	12	5.9	2	1.0	14	6.9	203
2010/11											
Aboriginal	729	54.6	420	31.4	150	11.2	37	2.8	187	14.0	1,336
Asian	79	76.0	19	18.3	6	5.8	0	0.0	6	5.8	104
Black	221	65.4	94	27.8	17	5.0	6	1.8	23	6.8	338
White	2,300	63.6	904	25.0	336	9.3	75	2.1	411	11.4	3,615
Other	127	66.5	44	23.0	18	9.4	2	1.0	20	10.5	191
2011/12											
Aboriginal	738	53.0	454	32.6	168	12.1	32	2.3	200	14.4	1,392
Asian	81	79.4	18	17.6	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	102
Black	271	65.0	113	27.1	26	6.2	7	1.7	33	7.9	417
White	2,225	63.6	938	26.8	264	7.5	73	2.1	337	9.6	3,500
Other	123	70.3	43	24.6	9	5.1	0	0.0	9	5.1	175
2012/13											
Aboriginal	801	50.5	608	38.3	151	9.5	27	1.7	178	11.2	1,587
Asian	97	78.2	24	19.4	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	2.4	124
Black	335	69.1	125	25.8	20	4.1	5	1.0	25	5.2	485
White	2,351	63.0	1,064	28.5	255	6.8	60	1.6	315	8.4	3,730
Other	152	64.7	73	31.1	10	4.3	0	0.0	10	4.3	235

Table 157

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by GENDER											
	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Male	3,291	58.3	1,657	29.4	547	9.7	147	2.6	694	12.3	5,642
Female	193	71.5	59	21.9	15	5.6	3	1.1	18	6.7	270
2009/10											
Male	3,519	60.5	1,600	27.5	557	9.6	145	2.5	702	12.1	5,821
Female	191	69.2	65	23.6	17	6.2	3	1.1	20	7.2	276
2010/11											
Male	3,276	61.6	1,411	26.5	512	9.6	118	2.2	630	11.8	5,317
Female	180	67.4	70	26.2	15	5.6	2	0.7	17	6.4	267
2011/12											
Male	3,256	61.1	1,505	28.3	457	8.6	109	2.0	566	10.6	5,327
Female	182	70.3	61	23.6	13	5.0	3	1.2	16	6.2	259
2012/13											
Male	3,533	60.3	1,807	30.9	423	7.2	92	1.6	515	8.8	5,855
Female	203	66.3	87	28.4	16	5.2	0	0.0	16	5.2	306

Table 158

Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Completions
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Atlantic	396	60.4	171	26.1	71	10.8	18	2.7	89	13.6	656
Quebec	769	62.3	334	27.0	94	7.6	38	3.1	132	10.7	1,235
Ontario	912	62.2	388	26.5	142	9.7	24	1.6	166	11.3	1,466
Prairies	973	54.2	598	33.3	188	10.5	37	2.1	225	12.5	1,796
Pacific	434	57.2	225	29.6	67	8.8	33	4.3	100	13.2	759
2009/10											
Atlantic	406	60.1	180	26.7	77	11.4	12	1.8	89	13.2	675
Quebec	806	62.8	355	27.7	80	6.2	42	3.3	122	9.5	1,283
Ontario	922	64.1	376	26.1	120	8.3	21	1.5	141	9.8	1,439
Prairies	1,086	56.9	545	28.6	231	12.1	45	2.4	276	14.5	1,907
Pacific	490	61.8	209	26.4	66	8.3	28	3.5	94	11.9	793
2010/11											
Atlantic	397	60.8	187	28.6	59	9.0	10	1.5	69	10.6	653
Quebec	797	65.4	316	25.9	78	6.4	28	2.3	106	8.7	1,219
Ontario	911	67.2	300	22.1	123	9.1	21	1.5	144	10.6	1,355
Prairies	916	54.9	501	30.0	206	12.4	45	2.7	251	15.0	1,668
Pacific	435	63.1	177	25.7	61	8.9	16	2.3	77	11.2	689
2011/12											
Atlantic	395	63.6	172	27.7	47	7.6	7	1.1	54	8.7	621
Quebec	764	65.0	303	25.8	73	6.2	35	3.0	108	9.2	1,175
Ontario	889	64.4	368	26.6	104	7.5	20	1.4	124	9.0	1,381
Prairies	950	55.2	558	32.4	185	10.7	29	1.7	214	12.4	1,722
Pacific	440	64.0	165	24.0	61	8.9	21	3.1	82	11.9	687
2012/13											
Atlantic	411	64.7	167	26.3	49	7.7	8	1.3	57	9.0	635
Quebec	786	64.9	342	28.2	56	4.6	27	2.2	83	6.9	1,211
Ontario	1,081	66.5	451	27.7	82	5.0	12	0.7	94	5.8	1,626
Prairies	984	51.0	702	36.4	213	11.0	32	1.7	245	12.7	1,931
Pacific	474	62.5	232	30.6	39	5.1	13	1.7	52	6.9	758

Table 159 Source: PBC-CRIMS

OUTCOME RATES for STATUTORY RELEASE with and without PRIOR DAY and/or FULL PAROLE SUPERVISION PERIODS on the SAME SENTENCE

	Successful Completions		Revoked for breach of conditions		Revocations With Offence				Total Revocations with Offence		Total Compl.
					Non-violent offences		Violent offences				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,244	55.0	1,312	32.1	408	10.0	119	2.9	527	12.9	4,083
With Prior DP/FP	1,240	67.8	404	22.1	154	8.4	31	1.7	185	10.1	1,829
• Prior DP	851	65.2	311	23.8	115	8.8	28	2.1	143	11.0	1,305
• Prior FP	24	77.4	5	16.1	2	6.5	0	0.0	2	6.5	31
• Prior DP and FP	365	74.0	88	17.8	37	7.5	3	0.6	40	8.1	493
2009/10											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,441	57.1	1,306	30.6	413	9.7	112	2.6	525	12.3	4,272
With Prior DP/FP	1,269	69.5	359	19.7	161	8.8	36	2.0	197	10.8	1,825
• Prior DP	877	66.1	289	21.8	129	9.7	31	2.3	160	12.1	1,326
• Prior FP	20	71.4	5	17.9	2	7.1	1	3.6	3	10.7	28
• Prior DP and FP	372	79.0	65	13.8	30	6.4	4	0.8	34	7.2	471
2010/11											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,376	58.3	1,182	29.0	418	10.3	99	2.4	517	12.7	4,075
With Prior DP/FP	1,080	71.6	299	19.8	109	7.2	21	1.4	130	8.6	1,509
• Prior DP	767	68.9	240	21.6	89	8.0	17	1.5	106	9.5	1,113
• Prior FP	20	74.1	7	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27
• Prior DP and FP	293	79.4	52	14.1	20	5.4	4	1.1	24	6.5	369
2011/12											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,377	57.5	1,266	30.6	394	9.5	96	2.3	490	11.9	4,133
With Prior DP/FP	1,061	73.0	300	20.6	76	5.2	16	1.1	92	6.3	1,453
• Prior DP	772	70.7	243	22.3	63	5.8	14	1.3	77	7.1	1,092
• Prior FP	14	73.7	4	21.1	1	5.3	0	0.0	1	5.3	19
• Prior DP and FP	275	80.4	53	15.5	12	3.5	2	0.6	14	4.1	342
2012/13											
Without Prior DP/FP	2,626	57.0	1,566	33.8	352	7.6	72	1.6	424	9.2	4,606
With Prior DP/FP	1,110	71.4	338	21.7	87	5.6	20	1.3	107	6.9	1,555
• Prior DP	854	69.1	293	23.7	71	5.7	18	1.5	89	7.2	1,236
• Prior FP	13	76.5	2	11.8	2	11.8	0	0.0	2	11.8	17
• Prior DP and FP	243	80.5	43	14.2	14	4.6	2	0.7	16	5.3	302

Return to the Section Outcome

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION

Table 160 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS (as of March 31, 2013)							
Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	3,850	411	10.7	639	16.6	1,050	27.3
1993/94	3,997	451	11.3	636	15.9	1,087	27.2
1994/95	4,430	474	10.7	740	16.7	1,214	27.4
1995/96	4,673	550	11.8	716	15.3	1,266	27.1
1996/97	4,646	559	12.0	713	15.3	1,272	27.4
1997/98	4,565	505	11.1	715	15.7	1,220	26.7
1998/99	4,478	486	10.9	672	15.0	1,158	25.9
1999/00	4,316	500	11.6	603	14.0	1,103	25.6
2000/01	4,533	507	11.2	638	14.1	1,145	25.3
2001/02	4,582	516	11.3	582	12.7	1,098	24.0
2002/03	4,553	561	12.3	618	13.6	1,179	25.9
2003/04	4,429	523	11.8	603	13.6	1,126	25.4
2004/05	4,448	499	11.2	601	13.5	1,100	24.7
2005/06	4,500	544	12.1	545	12.1	1,089	24.2
2006/07	4,526	510	11.3	500	11.0	1,010	22.3
2007/08	4,673	476	10.2	516	11.0	992	21.2
2008/09	4,809	409	8.5	404	8.4	813	16.9
2009/10	4,989	348	7.0	350	7.0	698	14.0
2010/11	4,766	275	5.8	220	4.6	495	10.4
2011/12	4,748	161	3.4	146	3.1	307	6.5
2012/13	4,974	53	1.1	53	1.1	106	2.1

Table 161 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE (as of March 31, 2013)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,338	89	6.7	71	5.3	160	12.0
1993/94	1,474	126	8.5	86	5.8	212	14.4
1994/95	1,540	109	7.1	92	6.0	201	13.1
1995/96	1,497	107	7.1	71	4.7	178	11.9
1996/97	1,256	99	7.9	50	4.0	149	11.9
1997/98	1,201	57	4.7	38	3.2	95	7.9
1998/99	1,168	53	4.5	24	2.1	77	6.6
1999/00	1,225	68	5.6	40	3.3	108	8.8
2000/01	1,335	76	5.7	36	2.7	112	8.4
2001/02	1,325	74	5.6	31	2.3	105	7.9
2002/03	1,168	62	5.3	30	2.6	92	7.9
2003/04	1,048	53	5.1	18	1.7	71	6.8
2004/05	1,050	51	4.9	14	1.3	65	6.2
2005/06	985	50	5.1	15	1.5	65	6.6
2006/07	971	50	5.1	17	1.8	67	6.9
2007/08	996	41	4.1	12	1.2	53	5.3
2008/09	1,032	35	3.4	6	0.6	41	4.0
2009/10	991	18	1.8	4	0.4	22	2.2
2010/11	1,036	21	2.0	6	0.6	27	2.6
2011/12	1,031	5	0.5	2	0.2	7	0.7
2012/13	1,025	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1

Note: The numbers for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 162 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE (as of March 31, 2013)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	1,949	251	12.9	390	20.0	641	32.9
1993/94	2,246	294	13.1	468	20.8	762	33.9
1994/95	2,514	342	13.6	528	21.0	870	34.6
1995/96	2,738	405	14.8	512	18.7	917	33.5
1996/97	2,935	430	14.7	560	19.1	990	33.7
1997/98	2,920	416	14.2	537	18.4	953	32.6
1998/99	2,943	412	14.0	544	18.5	956	32.5
1999/00	2,800	413	14.8	489	17.5	902	32.2
2000/01	2,961	410	13.8	540	18.2	950	32.1
2001/02	3,027	429	14.2	488	16.1	917	30.3
2002/03	3,149	482	15.3	517	16.4	999	31.7
2003/04	3,136	454	14.5	519	16.5	973	31.0
2004/05	3,159	429	13.6	523	16.6	952	30.1
2005/06	3,255	478	14.7	471	14.5	949	29.2
2006/07	3,291	440	13.4	440	13.4	880	26.7
2007/08	3,417	416	12.2	458	13.4	874	25.6
2008/09	3,538	366	10.3	350	9.9	716	20.2
2009/10	3,755	320	8.5	312	8.3	632	16.8
2010/11	3,480	251	7.2	196	5.6	447	12.8
2011/12	3,475	150	4.3	134	3.9	284	8.2
2012/13	3,706	47	1.3	44	1.2	91	2.5

Note: The numbers for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 163 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WARRANT EXPIRY (as of March 31, 2013)

Year of Completion	Total Completions	Readmission on a non-violent offence		Readmission on a violent offence		Total readmission on a federal sentence (non-violent and violent)	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992/93	563	71	12.6	178	31.6	249	44.2
1993/94	277	31	11.2	82	29.6	113	40.8
1994/95	376	23	6.1	120	31.9	143	38.0
1995/96	438	38	8.7	133	30.4	171	39.0
1996/97	455	30	6.6	103	22.6	133	29.2
1997/98	444	32	7.2	140	31.5	172	38.7
1998/99	367	21	5.7	104	28.3	125	34.1
1999/00	291	19	6.5	74	25.4	93	32.0
2000/01	237	21	8.9	62	26.2	83	35.0
2001/02	230	13	5.7	63	27.4	76	33.0
2002/03	236	17	7.2	71	30.1	88	37.3
2003/04	245	16	6.5	66	26.9	82	33.5
2004/05	239	19	7.9	64	26.8	83	34.7
2005/06	260	16	6.2	59	22.7	75	28.8
2006/07	264	20	7.6	43	16.3	63	23.9
2007/08	260	19	7.3	46	17.7	65	25.0
2008/09	239	8	3.3	48	20.1	56	23.4
2009/10	243	10	4.1	34	14.0	44	18.1
2010/11	250	3	1.2	18	7.2	21	8.4
2011/12	242	6	2.5	10	4.1	16	6.6
2012/13	243	5	2.1	9	3.7	14	5.8

Note: The numbers for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 164 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	8.1	11.3	11.7	15.1
1993/94	7.4	16.9	11.9	18.0
1994/95	8.0	12.8	11.4	18.4
1995/96	7.8	12.2	9.8	16.0
1996/97	6.1	11.7	12.9	13.6
1997/98	3.8	8.3	8.4	8.7
1998/99	2.8	7.6	5.8	8.4
1999/00	2.9	11.4	7.5	10.8
2000/01	1.8	6.7	7.6	16.0
2001/02	1.6	7.5	6.8	13.6
2002/03	5.3	6.6	8.3	9.7
2003/04	2.1	6.4	5.6	11.8
2004/05	3.2	6.0	5.0	9.8
2005/06	1.0	4.6	5.4	12.2
2006/07	1.4	5.7	5.9	10.8
2007/08	3.6	3.9	3.9	9.6
2008/09	0.0	2.3	3.5	7.5
2009/10	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.4
2010/11	0.0	2.5	2.3	4.2
2011/12	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
2012/13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 165 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II	Non-scheduled
1992/93	19.9	35.1	26.0	37.8
1993/94	19.4	35.3	24.6	43.1
1994/95	17.9	35.7	31.9	43.2
1995/96	13.8	35.1	26.6	43.8
1996/97	12.4	35.4	29.2	45.2
1997/98	11.4	35.5	23.7	43.4
1998/99	13.2	33.6	31.0	44.5
1999/00	12.7	32.3	24.3	48.4
2000/01	14.0	34.1	21.3	45.4
2001/02	10.2	30.3	25.2	43.4
2002/03	12.2	32.0	24.7	44.2
2003/04	9.5	31.0	29.0	42.5
2004/05	9.5	30.5	24.6	41.2
2005/06	8.7	29.3	24.5	38.7
2006/07	9.3	25.8	21.4	37.0
2007/08	7.1	25.2	22.0	33.8
2008/09	6.8	19.1	12.4	30.3
2009/10	2.4	17.7	12.8	22.8
2010/11	3.3	11.7	9.5	21.8
2011/12	0.7	8.7	5.0	12.7
2012/13	0.4	2.8	1.6	3.4

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 166 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who were RELEASED at WED by OFFENCE TYPE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Schedule I-sex	Schedule I-non-sex	Schedule II*	Non-scheduled*
1992/93	40.9	47.8	26.9	42.4
1993/94	27.2	49.1	25.0	52.0
1994/95	29.8	42.9	42.9	46.5
1995/96	32.0	38.6	55.6	68.3
1996/97	20.6	36.2	30.0	40.5
1997/98	29.8	44.0	42.9	65.2
1998/99	30.5	36.1	0.0	70.0
1999/00	24.3	37.0	100.0	53.3
2000/01	30.9	35.5	33.3	58.8
2001/02	22.8	37.6	33.3	64.7
2002/03	25.0	50.0	25.0	33.3
2003/04	25.5	39.4	50.0	35.7
2004/05	25.2	39.3	100.0	64.3
2005/06	10.9	38.9	50.0	44.4
2006/07	13.8	29.9	50.0	21.1
2007/08	12.0	34.4	20.0	30.3
2008/09	7.6	34.4	12.5	20.8
2009/10	9.3	25.2	0.0	21.1
2010/11	1.1	13.2	0.0	11.1
2011/12	2.2	9.9	0.0	5.9
2012/13	1.2	8.0	0.0	10.0

Note: The percentages for WED prior to 1994/95 may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 167 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal*	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	25.0	0.0	17.8	11.6	5.2
1993/94	22.7	12.5	10.6	14.2	11.1
1994/95	27.6	0.0	6.5	13.0	3.7
1995/96	19.3	4.5	6.7	12.6	0.0
1996/97	19.4	4.4	12.2	12.1	3.6
1997/98	9.4	6.8	5.9	8.5	2.9
1998/99	5.3	7.7	2.6	7.5	1.6
1999/00	18.4	7.2	5.2	8.9	3.9
2000/01	10.4	6.2	3.7	9.5	3.7
2001/02	6.5	8.0	6.1	8.8	1.3
2002/03	14.0	7.5	4.0	8.0	4.7
2003/04	12.4	2.7	4.0	7.0	5.3
2004/05	7.8	7.1	4.7	6.4	3.6
2005/06	10.7	1.5	6.8	7.2	1.3
2006/07	6.0	6.7	2.8	8.3	0.0
2007/08	9.3	2.2	1.4	6.0	1.7
2008/09	6.8	1.9	1.1	4.3	4.3
2009/10	3.1	1.9	1.3	2.4	1.4
2010/11	6.0	2.2	1.3	2.7	0.0
2011/12	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2012/13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note: The percentages for full parole, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 168 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black	White	Other*
1992/93	37.2	9.1	31.2	32.6	14.3
1993/94	39.2	0.0	33.3	33.2	32.1
1994/95	42.1	16.7	30.8	33.6	19.4
1995/96	39.6	29.2	26.8	33.3	15.5
1996/97	39.5	31.3	30.1	33.7	6.9
1997/98	37.0	7.4	25.3	33.5	14.5
1998/99	37.5	18.4	26.2	32.6	13.8
1999/00	35.0	16.7	22.5	33.4	12.7
2000/01	35.1	15.1	23.0	33.4	13.5
2001/02	33.7	21.8	28.4	30.1	19.8
2002/03	34.3	14.3	27.3	32.5	14.1
2003/04	37.6	18.3	28.6	30.3	17.4
2004/05	35.8	16.7	22.3	29.7	26.5
2005/06	34.3	22.6	23.2	28.9	15.4
2006/07	32.4	14.0	25.1	26.0	14.1
2007/08	28.5	17.0	19.8	25.4	25.0
2008/09	23.1	8.7	15.0	20.6	9.3
2009/10	21.7	7.7	11.4	16.6	9.0
2010/11	13.8	8.8	8.6	13.6	3.9
2011/12	9.8	2.5	5.8	8.2	6.5
2012/13	2.8	5.2	2.1	2.4	1.3

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 169 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED AT WED by ABORIGINAL and RACE (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Aboriginal	Asian*	Black*	White	Other*
1992/93	50.7	0.0	42.9	42.7	0.0
1993/94	44.4	-	14.3	42.6	0.0
1994/95	46.7	50.0	26.3	35.8	14.3
1995/96	43.4	100.0	41.2	37.1	28.6
1996/97	41.0	100.0	30.0	25.2	0.0
1997/98	43.7	25.0	36.4	37.0	37.5
1998/99	34.9	0.0	43.8	33.8	16.7
1999/00	40.5	20.0	26.7	30.1	11.1
2000/01	41.0	0.0	25.0	34.8	0.0
2001/02	39.1	66.7	36.4	30.8	11.1
2002/03	41.1	0.0	53.8	34.0	50.0
2003/04	45.2	28.6	28.6	29.1	20.0
2004/05	40.9	0.0	25.0	32.5	33.3
2005/06	35.8	50.0	37.5	24.8	16.7
2006/07	27.3	0.0	13.0	25.0	0.0
2007/08	30.2	50.0	23.3	23.1	22.2
2008/09	31.5	0.0	25.0	21.1	0.0
2009/10	20.8	-	18.8	16.8	8.3
2010/11	7.2	0.0	22.2	8.0	5.9
2011/12	9.7	0.0	6.3	4.3	0.0
2012/13	5.2	100.0	0.0	7.1	0.0

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Table 170 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on FULL PAROLE by REGION (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific
1992/93	17.1	12.6	10.6	12.4	7.3
1993/94	18.0	17.1	11.4	17.1	4.8
1994/95	21.8	13.6	11.3	12.6	3.8
1995/96	18.0	12.8	8.8	11.9	10.1
1996/97	14.5	14.0	10.1	10.0	10.2
1997/98	12.9	8.6	5.0	9.3	4.7
1998/99	7.9	7.7	5.7	7.6	1.1
1999/00	14.6	9.5	5.7	8.8	8.0
2000/01	11.3	10.1	6.2	8.5	5.3
2001/02	9.2	8.8	8.1	7.7	3.7
2002/03	14.2	4.7	6.7	9.0	7.6
2003/04	8.9	7.5	5.7	7.0	4.8
2004/05	11.7	4.2	6.0	6.4	4.4
2005/06	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.5	4.3
2006/07	10.3	6.3	5.2	7.8	6.9
2007/08	8.5	4.9	3.3	6.5	4.3
2008/09	4.1	3.2	3.2	5.8	2.9
2009/10	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.2
2010/11	1.5	2.6	3.5	2.2	3.1
2011/12	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
2012/13	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The percentages for full parole prior to 1994/95 may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 171 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS who COMPLETED their SENTENCES on STATUTORY RELEASE by REGION (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	Pacific
1992/93	35.1	40.8	30.1	28.1	27.2
1993/94	37.4	40.5	30.4	28.9	31.0
1994/95	39.9	39.3	30.4	32.8	32.0
1995/96	41.9	38.9	26.2	32.0	30.0
1996/97	33.4	38.5	30.2	31.5	33.3
1997/98	33.2	38.6	27.3	30.8	31.2
1998/99	35.4	33.9	30.3	31.5	32.7
1999/00	40.7	32.3	28.1	32.4	32.9
2000/01	44.3	35.1	28.4	28.6	32.4
2001/02	33.8	33.0	29.6	26.5	31.8
2002/03	33.1	35.4	28.8	30.6	32.0
2003/04	32.7	30.0	30.0	29.9	36.9
2004/05	32.5	28.3	29.2	28.1	37.6
2005/06	31.0	29.0	28.2	29.4	29.3
2006/07	30.1	27.5	24.8	26.7	27.0
2007/08	31.3	27.2	23.7	24.0	25.7
2008/09	20.5	21.1	18.6	18.7	25.2
2009/10	22.2	16.6	14.0	16.8	18.2
2010/11	15.0	13.0	10.7	14.5	11.5
2011/12	9.7	9.5	6.4	8.1	8.1
2012/13	2.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	3.6

Note: The percentages for statutory release, prior to 1994/95, may be understated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

Table 172 Source: PBC

POST-WARRANT EXPIRY READMISSION on a FEDERAL SENTENCE RATES for FEDERAL OFFENDERS RELEASED at WED by REGION (as of March 31, 2013) (%)

Year of Completion	Atlantic*	Quebec*	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific*
1992/93	51.2	54.7	45.2	42.9	30.3
1993/94	52.2	50.9	27.6	45.0	36.6
1994/95	41.9	53.0	26.5	43.0	30.8
1995/96	29.0	49.3	34.4	42.3	34.3
1996/97	33.9	30.0	24.6	35.0	22.2
1997/98	45.3	48.6	26.8	37.8	41.2
1998/99	37.5	39.1	32.9	29.9	35.4
1999/00	32.5	39.6	33.3	31.5	22.6
2000/01	50.0	42.4	25.4	40.0	27.8
2001/02	37.5	52.0	31.6	25.4	20.0
2002/03	36.4	51.4	33.8	34.3	36.4
2003/04	40.6	50.0	20.0	35.6	21.6
2004/05	29.4	35.7	29.0	42.9	29.6
2005/06	37.9	26.9	21.7	37.9	26.1
2006/07	21.4	22.6	22.6	27.3	21.9
2007/08	48.4	23.5	16.9	25.4	20.0
2008/09	15.0	28.2	18.5	27.8	20.7
2009/10	9.1	17.2	19.6	20.7	10.0
2010/11	9.5	11.1	7.7	9.7	0.0
2011/12	18.5	6.4	1.7	6.1	7.1
2012/13	17.6	3.2	5.9	5.6	4.2

Note: The percentages for WED, prior to 1994/95, may be overstated as a data conversion completed in 1993/94 did not convert the type of release in all cases. If there was no type of release indicated, it was assumed that the release was at WED.

* Caution should be exercised when comparing the rates as the numbers in some of the categories were low.

Return to the Section Past-Warrant Expiry Readmission

Table 173 Source: PBC

CONTACTS with VICTIMS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	2,854	14	3,446	17	4,719	24	3,700	18	5,320	27	20,039
2009/10	2,792	13	3,417	15	4,618	21	4,295	19	7,059	32	22,181
2010/11	3,014	13	3,778	17	5,496	24	4,381	19	5,814	26	22,483
2011/12	3,180	15	3,615	17	4,346	20	3,570	17	6,738	31	21,449
2012/13	2,882	13	3,765	17	6,154	27	3,482	15	6,192	28	22,475
5-Year Total	**14,722**	**14**	**18,021**	**17**	**25,333**	**23**	**19,428**	**18**	**31,123**	**29**	**108,627**

Table 174 Source: PBC

OBSERVERS at HEARINGS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	101	5	305	16	941	49	297	16	260	14	1,904
2009/10	107	5	365	16	1,142	51	376	17	244	11	2,234
2010/11	198	9	333	14	1,303	56	232	10	245	11	2,311
2011/12	248	9	640	23	1,112	40	480	17	311	11	2,791
2012/13	442	13	897	25	1,240	35	658	19	287	8	3,524
5-Year Total	**1,096**	**9**	**2,540**	**20**	**5,738**	**45**	**2,043**	**16**	**1,347**	**11**	**12,764**

Table 175 Source: PBC

HEARINGS with OBSERVERS											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	106	13	123	15	396	49	113	14	65	8	803
2009/10	32	4	193	23	399	47	146	17	74	9	844
2010/11	64	7	194	20	514	54	109	11	67	7	948
2011/12	93	8	235	19	577	47	228	19	92	8	1,225
2012/13	140	10	377	26	535	37	314	22	75	5	1,441
5-Year Total	**435**	**8**	**1,122**	**21**	**2,421**	**46**	**910**	**17**	**373**	**7**	**5,261**

Table 176 Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS										
	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Hearings with presentations	**110**	**101**	**111**	**152**	**139**	**112**	**127**	**137**	**140**	**140**
Presentations	**162**	**149**	**169**	**252**	**244**	**192**	**231**	**237**	**223**	**254**
In person	114	114	132	216	215	181	210	211	195	229
By video conference	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	5	7	15
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Audiotape	35	23	32	30	24	6	8	14	12	8
Videotape or DVD	13	12	5	6	5	1	4	5	7	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	**37**	**34**	**49**	**47**	**32**	**18**	**13**	**10**	**35**	**48**
Offender	8	14	25	14	13	13	2	6	15	28
Victim	18	18	20	30	17	4	10	4	18	20
PBC	10	2	4	3	2	1	1	-	2	-
CSC	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 177 Source: PBC

VICTIMS SPEAKING at HEARINGS 2012/13	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada
Hearings with presentations	**14**	**14**	**40**	**22**	**50**	**140**
Presentations	**25**	**21**	**79**	**36**	**93**	**254**
In person	25	19	72	31	82	229
By video conference	-	-	7	1	7	15
By teleconference	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audiotape	-	2	-	3	3	8
Videotape or DVD	-	-	-	1	1	2
Requested, but did not take place because of:	**1**	**16**	**-**	**3**	**28**	**48**
Offender	-	8	-	-	20	28
Victim	1	8	-	3	8	20
PBC	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major offence of victimization						
Aggravated assault	-	-	-	3	-	3
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault causing bodily harm	-	-	-	-	2	2
Assault with a weapon	-	-	5	-	-	5
Attempted murder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal negligence causing death	3	-	-	-	1	4
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death	4	-	-	-	4	8
Forcible Confinement	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fraud	-	-	-	2	-	2
Impaired driving causing death	1	1	1	2	-	5
Impaired driving/Impaired driving causing bodily harm	-	-	1	-	-	1
Incest	-	2	-	-	-	2
Indecent assault	-	-	2	-	-	2
Manslaughter	7	2	8	7	4	28
Murder	2	13	48	13	63	139
Robbery	1	-	1	-	-	2
Sexual assault	7	3	10	5	15	40
Sexual exploitation	-	-	1	1	-	2
Sexual interference	-	-	1	2	-	3
Spousal abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utter threats – death	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other	-	-	-	1	3	4

Table 178 Source: PBC

DECISIONS SENT from the DECISION REGISTRY											
Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		Pacific		Canada
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2008/09	720	12	1,193	19	1,057	17	1,538	25	1,632	27	6,140
2009/10	531	9	883	15	991	17	1,230	21	2,086	36	5,721
2010/11	648	11	976	17	1,118	20	1,295	23	1,652	29	5,689
2011/12	569	10	986	18	1,206	22	1,097	20	1,568	29	5,426
2012/13	733	11	1,826	27	1,239	19	1,092	16	1,756	26	6,646
5-Year Total	**3,201**	**11**	**5,864**	**20**	**5,611**	**19**	**6,252**	**21**	**8,694**	**29**	**29,622**

Return to the Section Conditional Release Openness and Accountability

RECORD SUSPENSION DECISIONS AND CLEMENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 179 Source: PBC

PARDON APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED									
Applications	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	**2005/06**	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12***
Received	16,912	16,958	27,946	26,519	30,398	35,784	32,106	31,965	28,790
Accepted	16,696	19,681	12,705	27,203	28,239	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,713
% Accepted	99	116	45	103	93	77	77	51	65

* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

Table 180 Source: PBC

RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED and ACCEPTED		
Applications	**2011/12***	**2012/13**
Received	1,039	19,523
Accepted	793	11,291
% Accepted	76	58

*Refers to record suspension applications received between March 13 and March 31, 2012.

Table 181 Source: PBC

PARDONS GRANTED/ISSUED and DENIED										
Decision	**2008/09**		**2009/10**		**2010/11**		**2011/12**		**2012/13***	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Granted	30,317	75	16,250	66	9,393	76	3,270	92	612	82
Issued	9,311	23	7,889	32	2,693	22	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	**39,628**	**98**	**24,139**	**98**	**12,086**	**98**	**3,270**	**92**	**612**	**82**
Denied	800	2	437	2	293	2	276	8	130	18
Total	**40,428**	**100**	**24,576**	**100**	**12,379**	**100**	**3,546**	**100**	**742**	**100**

* Refers to pardon applications received on or before March 12, 2012.

Table 182 Source: PBC

RECORD SUSPENSIONS ORDERED and REFUSED						
Decision	**2012/13**					
	#	**%**				
Ordered	6,030	97				
Refused	208	3				
Total	**6,238**	**100**				

Table 183 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for PARDON APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED					
	2008/09	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Applications Accepted	27,501	24,842	16,311	18,713	-
Cases Processed	40,428	24,576	12,379	3,546	742
Average Processing Time*	3.5 months	2.1 months	3.5 months	9.1 months	20.4 months

Note: The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the PBC.

* Does not include the processing time for cases in which the pardon was denied. For those cases the average processing time was 20.7 months in 2012/13.

Table 184 Source: PBC

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES for RECORD SUSPENSION APPLICATIONS					
Decision	**2012/13**				
Applications Accepted	11,291				
Cases Processed	6,238				
Record suspensions ordered	6,030				
Average Processing Time	3.7 months				
Record suspensions refused	208				
Average Processing Time	6.7 months				

Note: The cases processed do not include revocations processed by the PBC.

Table 185 Source: PBC

PARDONS and RECORD SUSPENSIONS REVOKED/CEASED to EXIST										
Decision	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	**2005/06**	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**
Revoked By PBC	534	225	79	133	34	123	194	71	1,132	991
Ceased to Exist (RCMP Authority)	780	332	377	2,252	533	543	681	1,043	883	699*
Ceased to Exist (PBC Authority)				12	14	41	46	12	24	7
Total	**1,314**	**557**	**456**	**2,397**	**581**	**707**	**921**	**1,126**	**2,039**	**1,697**

*Includes 697 pardon and 2 record suspension decisions.

Table 186 Source: PBC

PARDON/RECORD SUSPENSION REVOCATION/CESSATION RATE				
Year	**Cumulative # of Pardons Granted/Issued and Record Suspensions Ordered to Date**	**Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased during the Year**	**Cumulative # of Pardons and Record Suspensions Revoked/Ceased**	**Cumulative Revocation/ Cessation Rate (%)**
1997/98	234,779	666	6,046	2.58
1998/99	240,255	684	6,730	2.80
1999/00	246,116	643	7,373	3.00
2000/01	260,311	542	7,915	3.04
2001/02	276,956	463	8,378	3.03
2002/03	291,392	902	9,280	3.18
2003/04	306,985	1,314	10,594	3.45
2004/05	329,530	557	11,151	3.38
2005/06	337,883	456	11,607	3.44
2006/07	352,631	2,397	14,004	3.97
2007/08	377,477	581	14,585	3.86
2008/09	417,105	707	15,292	3.67
2009/10	441,244	921	16,213	3.67
2010/11	453,330	1,126	17,339	3.82
2011/12	456,600	2,039	19,378	4.24
2012/13	463,242	1,697	21,075	4.55

Note: The cumulative revocation/cessation rate is calculated by dividing the cumulative number of pardons revoked/ceased and record suspensions revoked by the cumulative number of pardons granted/issued and record suspensions ordered to date.

Table 187 Source: PBC

ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY REQUESTS												
	Up to 2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Requests	709	29	21	18	18	24	21	37	31	32	52	992
Granted	181	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	2	12	200
Denied	110	0	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	119
Discontinued	409	4	26	19	22	14	21	15	32	21	18	601

Note: These numbers are provided on a calendar year basis.

Return to the Section Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations

INTERNAL SERVICES

Table 188 Source: PBC

EXPENDITURES by PROGRAM(S) * ($ Millions)									
Year	Conditional Release Decisions		Conditional Release Openness and Accountability		Record Suspension Decisions and Clemency Recommendations		Internal Services		PBC Total
2008/09	$38.4	79%	$7.1	15%	$3.1	6%	$0.0	0%	$48.6
2009/10	$34.0	72%	$6.1	13%	$2.8	6%	$4.4	9%	$47.3
2010/11	$33.8	73%	$5.7	12%	$2.1	5%	$4.4	10%	$46.0
2011/12	$38.2	73%	$7.1	14%	$1.2	2%	$5.7	11%	$52.2
2012/13	$35.6	77%	$5.6	12%	$0.3	1%	$5.0	11%	$46.5

Note: Internal Services in the past were re-allocated on a pro-rata basis to the programs, but since 2009/10 have been shown separately.

Table 189 Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA STAFF COMPLEMENT (as of April 2, 2013)							
Region	Females	Males	Total Staff	Official Language Profile English	Official Language Profile French	Bilingual #	Bilingual %
National Office	136	44	180	77	103	141	78
Atlantic	31	3	34	12	22	23	68
Quebec	41	10	51	1	50	46	90
Ontario	49	6	55	52	3	6	11
Prairies	58	13	71	71	0	5	7
Pacific	48	6	54	52	2	4	7
Canada	**363**	**82**	**445**	**265**	**180**	**225**	51
Percent	82%	18%	100%	60%	40%		

Note: The total number of employees includes indeterminate and term employees, as well those on leave of absence, leave with pay and on secondment.

Table 190 Source: PBC

PAROLE BOARD OF CANADA BOARD MEMBER COMPLEMENT (as of April 11, 2013)							
Region	Females	Males	Total	Official Language Profile English	Official Language Profile French	Bilingual #	Bilingual %
National Office	2	4	6	3	3	5	83
Atlantic	3	6	9	6	3	4	44
Quebec	5	12	17	1	16	11	65
Ontario	5	14	19	19	0	0	0
Prairies	7	15	22	22	0	0	0
Pacific	5	7	12	12	0	0	0
Canada	**27**	**58**	**85**	**63**	**22**	**20**	24%
Percent	32%	68%	100%	74%	26%		

Return to the Section Internal Services